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QUICKEST WAY TO PEACE WAS STIMSON'S AIM

Tradition Shelved, Secretary Admits—Denies Japan Has Cause to Feel Slighted

PARLEY ON RAILWAY DISPUTE IS PLANNED

Tokyo Requested by China to Mediate in Rift With Russia, London Believes

Desire to "get something done" prompted the United States peace move in the Sino-Russian dispute, Colonel Stimson has explained in reply to reports that the Japanese Government has felt "slighted" at "lack of notification" of America's action. For this reason, the Secretary said, he may have departed somewhat from diplomatic tradition, but he reminds Japan that her Ambassador was notified at once of his action.

Dispatches from Manchuria indicate that Chinese and Russian officials are trying to arrange a meeting at Changchun to settle the railway controversy.

London reports the opinion there that China has already asked Japan to intervene in the dispute.

Meanwhile the Manchurian frontier has remained peaceful; no war-like preparations being visible at Mukden, the capital.

WASHINGTON (AP)—Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, has concentrated on "getting something done" in the effort to avert war between China and Russia without too much regard to diplomatic traditions. But so far as he is aware, he has given no ground for a feeling in Japan that the Tokyo Government has been slighted.

News advices from Tokyo saying that such a feeling prevailed there and that it was based on lack of notification to the Japanese Government—despite its paramount interest in the Manchurian situation—of the Secretary's quick move to remind the Chinese and Russian governments of their obligations under the Kellogg treaty, are described by him as unfounded.

Envoy Informed Same Day

Katsuji Debuchi, the Japanese Ambassador, was informed of the action the day it was taken, he recalls, and Japan has taken similar steps looking to the preservation of peace in the Far East, adding its voice to that of the United States and France in the reminder to both Russia and China that they have renounced war as a national policy.

As to the question whether the French Foreign Minister, Aristide Briand, acted on his own behalf or for the United States in bringing the Kellogg pact to the attention of the Soviet Government, the Secretary's attitude is disclosed in this comment:

"Frankly, the question of precedence is a thing I have not been thinking about, important as it sometimes is. I have been thinking about getting something done, getting public opinion of the world mobilized

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British-Soviet Relations Move Step Forward

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—The British invitation to the Soviet Government to send a responsible representative to London to discuss procedure in settling disputed points between the two countries and the Soviet reply following weeks of consideration appointing V. S. Doitgalevsky, Ambassador at Paris, as representative to London for this purpose, marks the first definite movement in the direction of resumption of diplomatic relations.

The Soviet Government would doubtless have found it preferable if Ramsay MacDonald, Prime Minister, had followed the predecent established during his first period of office, when he extended recognition before raising disputed questions. The Soviet note emphasizes that Mr. Doitgalevsky will discuss procedure regulating disputed questions but not the substance of these questions and the envoy's position as Ambassador to France, whose absence from Paris for a long period might be inconvenient, is perhaps a further indication that the Soviet Government hopes the preliminary discussion will be short.

It is believed here that the question of propaganda mentioned in the British note should not present serious difficulties if the Soviet position that the Soviet Government bears no responsibility for activities of the Communist Internationals is accepted and due account is taken of such incidents as the recent trial of the Russian emigrés, Orlov and Pavloyevitch in Berlin, which is held here to substantiate the contention that much alleged propaganda is based on nothing but crude forgeries.

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Flights Thrilled Him When They Were Risky

E. HAMILTON LEE

Air Mail Pilot Tells of Flying Million Miles

Safety Devices Take Adventure Out of Aviation, Veteran Finds

CHICAGO (AP)—Celebrating his one-millionth mile in the air, E. Hamilton Lee, senior pilot of the United States Air Mail Service, told the story of commercial aviation and lamented the passing of air thrills to listeners on a national radiocasting chain.

More than 800,000 of Mr. Lee's million miles were flown on mail routes. He flew over the first experimental routes established by the Government, and when the transcontinental service was inaugurated he became a pilot on the Chicago-Omaha line. He has been assigned a section of the transcontinental mail route for the Boeing Air Transport westward from Chicago.

In his address he took his listeners along the flight from Chicago to Salt Lake City, describing what he saw both day and night.

"It must make an old cowman mad to see a fellow in shiny boots and polo pants riding a slick horse," he said. "Well, it hurts, in a way, to see these mail pilots climbing up into heated cabins or cockpits and talking to somebody on the ground over the radiophone.

"I feel that all the improvements and safety measures have taken most of the adventure out of the air mail business. Some of the most dramatic incidents of the pioneer era happened along the old transcontinental line. A man flying alone over an ocean of black fog, with no idea where he was, no communication—nothing but a couple of flares and a parachute—was not exactly attending afternoon tea.

"One year ago, the pilot was his own general, making his decisions on his own judgment alone. Today he receives the advice of a corps of weather observers, and the orders of ground superintendents. . . . We are rapidly approaching the day when there will be no more excitement about flying than there is about railroading."

Stage-Film Contest for Control of Talkies Rouses Entire Trade

Picture Studios Resent Insistence by Equity of Its Right to Make Its Labor Contracts Apply to Actors Working for the Screen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOLLYWOOD, Calif. — The film "capital" is in a state of perplexity and concern over the struggle of the Actors' Equity Association to establish all-Equity casts, where any Equity members are used in the picture studios, and the equally hard-waged struggle of the big producers to prevent it.

The point at issue is the effort of Equity to establish its own form of working contract in place of the existing contract sponsored by the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences, an organization embracing all branches of the film industry.

When the rise of talking pictures brought film making as never before to the attention of actors on the legitimate stage, it also brought working conditions in Hollywood more forcefully to the attention of Equity, which previously had been mostly concerned with the stage, with headquarters in New York, although it had many California screen players on its membership roll.

Officers of the association, examining the lot of film workers, declared that their contracts were in some respects highly unsatisfactory; that the hours of work were unreasonable and their pay badly adjusted. Claiming that there was no practical method by which players might adjust their grievances except through the medium of collective action, they promulgated an ultimatum calling for Equity contracts after June 5, last, and issued by Frank Gillmore, president of the association.

The Film Makers Reply

The chief film makers gave their answer on the following day through Frederick W. Beetson, secretary of the Association of Motion Picture Producers, Inc. Mr. Beetson said:

"We will continue to engage artists for our productions only under the fair and just form of contract which was formulated by representatives of both producers and motion picture actors. We cannot be restricted as to the sources of our talent."

Although directors deny that casting has become unduly difficult since June 5, many Equity members, their officials say, are refusing to work with casts which include non-members, unless contracts for these films were closed before June 5. Equity members in pictures believe that if they sign the standard contract insisted upon by producers, the stage will be closed to them hereafter. If

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MEXICO SWINGS FULL TILT INTO ELECTION RACE

Two Revolutionists Running in Vigorous but Peaceful Presidential Campaign

By ROBERT S. ALLEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY — Two veteran revolutionists are contesting for the Presidency of Mexico this year by strictly peaceful means.

Pascual Ortiz Rubio, candidate of the Partido Nacional Revolucionario and as such known as the Government choice, and Jose Vasconcelos, candidate of the Anti-re-election Party, are both Maderoistas and on more than one occasion have risen in arms against those who happened to be in power, but in their own presidential campaigns they are abiding by strictly orderly processes.

Because he has the support of the elements composing the present federal Government, Señor Ortiz Rubio's election is considered a foregone conclusion. He was named at a national convention of the Revolutionary Party early in March.

Anti-Re-election Candidate

Señor Vasconcelos, as the candidate of the Anti-Re-election Party, represents the oldest political organization in Mexico. Francisco Madero founded the party when he began his campaign against Diaz in 1910. At some time or other all the revolutionary leaders have run on anti-re-election platforms which grew out of Diaz's 30 years of re-election.

Although revolutionaries, neither candidate represents radical elements. Ortiz Rubio is decidedly a conservative. He comes from the most distinguished Mexican families. His father was a state governor and member of the Supreme Court. His

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COLOMBIA BARS OIL DRILLING IN TWO FIELDS

Bill Drafted by Foreign Experts to Govern Industry Offered in Congress

By United Press

BOGOTA, Colombia—The bill outlining Colombia's new oil regulations passed first reading in both houses of Congress July 23. It was presented to Congress by Minister of Industry Montalvo.

The oil bill represents an expert endeavor to foster production and give complete recognition to private interests and at the same time conserve the Nation's oil resources. It was worked out by a committee of Colombian and foreign experts, following an attempt last September to establish complete nationalization of Colombia's oil resources.

Two Fields Held by Nation

Oil fields of two regions, according to the proposed law, are to belong to the national reserves. They are the fields of Santander del Norte on the Colombo-Venezuelan frontier, and the Arauca, Vichada, and Meta regions. Their exploitation is to be only by congressional authorization.

No reference is made to the Uraba deposits.

Terms of the new bill provide that petroleum deposits found in the territorial seas, navigable rivers and in public lands on which no grants were made prior to 1873 belong to the Nation.

Private rights will be respected. Foreign concessionaires are required to educate Colombian personnel to work in the fields and to employ Colombian workmen on equal footing with foreigners. Arbitration is provided to settle any dispute.

Limit Placed on Holdings

A limit of 50,000 hectares (about 1,500,000 acres) is placed on any one grant, and it is provided that no one may exploit more than 100,000 hectares.

A safety valve was placed on production in a clause providing that the Nation will reserve to itself within each field an area equal to the one granted.

Contracts with operating companies will be for 30 years.

An elaborate plan for payment of royalties and taxes is proposed.

Concessions to establish refineries will be granted by the Government and refining charges at plants in the costal regions will be regulated. Judicial procedure to be employed for revision of property titles will be established by the law.

British Anti-Vivisection Society Gets Apology From Viscount Byng

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Viscount Byng, Commissioner of the Metropolitan London Police, apologizing to the British Union for the Abolition of Vivisection for the police officer's "distinct error of judgment" in failing to disperse the 300 riotous medical students who broke up the antivivisectionists' meeting at Caxton Hall here on June 20, as told in The Christian Science Monitor dispatch, has given the society assurance that a similar disgraceful breach of the peace will never again be tolerated.

Lord Byng has also warned the authorities of the chief London medical schools what their students may expect in case they break the law by attacking a peaceable assembly in future.

Miss Beatrice E. Kidd, secretary of the British Union for the Abolition of Vivisection, supplied the representative of The Christian Science Monitor with a copy of the letter that the secretary to Lord Byng had sent her from Scotland Yard. Complaints had previously been made of the attitude of the police at antivivisection meetings.

"The commissioner has now carefully examined the statements you were good enough to send with your letter of July 5, as well as the written reports called for from the police officers concerned," says Lord Byng's letter. "As a result he has reached the conclusion that the officer in charge of the detachment of police sent to the hall at the beginning of the meeting committed a distinct error of judgment in withholding his active assistance for too long a time. The commissioner is very much concerned to find that responsible officers should have failed to deal effectively with the situation which arose and he would be grateful if you would convey the expression of his sincere regret to the chairman of the meeting and to all others concerned. You will appreciate, I am sure, that the position of a senior police officer is a difficult one on such occasion, as he places himself equally in the wrong if he intervenes at too early a moment. This consideration, however, in no way excuses the conduct of the responsible police officer involved in this case and the commissioner has taken appropriate action in regard to it. I am to add for your information that the commissioner has addressed a letter to the authorities of the principal London medical schools which he hopes may have the effect of reducing the likelihood of any recurrence of unfortunate incidents of this kind."

Girl Scouts Plan Big World Rally

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE — The international committee of Girl Scouts has ended its week's conference here in preparation for the great world rally in England.

The conference designated subcommittees to design an international badge for knowledge of other countries and for international interpreters.

The "Declaration d'Entente," ratified three years ago by many youth societies, has now been definitely signed in accordance with the decision of the conference of May, 1928, in Hungary. As a guiding fundamental of the movement the original "promise" and the 10 "laws" will be adhered to, although countries that joined years ago and have a different version will be obliged to make alterations.

The committee's recommendations will come up for approval in England next year.

Oust All Liquor 'Ads,' Labor Plans

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON — F. W. Pethick-Lawrence, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, replying to a question in the House of Commons, said the Government's decision to exclude from post office publications all advertisements relating to the sale or manufacture of beer or liquors shall apply not only to post offices, but to all departments.

This decision reverses the action of the late Conservative Government, which changed the practice adopted when Labor was in office in 1924.

Commenting on the decision, the Observer declares: "It is a bad public policy to advertise beverages containing alcohol so as to increase their sales while at the same time the state is teaching in schools that 'in health, the body does not need alcohol, whereas it is always possible that various evils may arise as a consequence of drinking beverages containing it.'"

Moreover a considerable section of the public "is affronted by the use of public properties to advertise for private gain a commodity whose extended use certainly does not lead to national well-being."

WORLD'S EATING FOLLOWS TREND OF FOOD PRICES

Wheat and Beef Take Reverse Courses When Market Fluctuates

The following is the first of a series of three articles on the world's greatest food products, in which an attempt will be made to show why wheat is cheap and why beef is dear, and to indicate a few world changes which may follow as a consequence.

By F. PLACHY JR.

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Wheat and beef are the civilized world's greatest food products and anything that affects the supply, and therefore the price, of either essential commodity touches nearly everybody in one way or another.

Even in those countries which are neither important as producers or consumers of beef or wheat, any change in the price of either immediately communicates itself to other commodities. A large supply of wheat makes it possible for millions of rice-eaters to shift to bread, thus depressing the price of rice and radically altering the diet of millions.

Wheat Floods Market

An extraordinary situation exists in both of these great staples, with every indication pointing to an intensification of present trends.

There is a vast flood of wheat, and its price has dropped so low that millions of farmers find themselves with wheat which has cost more to raise than it will bring.

The world beef situation is almost startlingly different. At nearly every point it reverses the wheat picture. It is an amazing commentary on the economic importance of the American people, both as producers and consumers, that American factors have tended to upset world markets for the two leading food commodities, both of which are produced in vast quantities in every continent.

American Exports Surprising

In the decade before the World War, it was generally assumed that the United States was rapidly approaching the time when it would no longer export wheat, and authorities believed that the future of the American farmer was secure because of the huge home market. Fifteen years after 1914, wheat is found selling in Chicago under 94 cents, which means that on the farms it is bringing considerably less, despite the fact that the world's price level seems to have become fairly well stabilized at about 40 per cent above pre-war levels. This means that dollar wheat today rep-

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Lloyd Resignation From Cairo Post Surprises London

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The resignation of Lord Lloyd, British High Commissioner to Egypt, announced July 24, came as a complete surprise to political observers here.

It was known, however, that he had not seen eye to eye with the former Conservative Cabinet on the policy Great Britain should pursue in Egypt.

What the "new policy" to which Lord Lloyd refers in his letter of resignation may be has not been disclosed, either by the Labor Government or by Muhammad Mahmud Pasha, Egyptian Prime Minister, who is now in England seeking settlement of issues between the countries.

Political observers, however, take it for granted Great Britain is prepared to some extent to modify its previous attitude regarding the location of British troops in Egypt. This hitherto has been the greatest obstacle to settlement.

The Egyptian demands include not only withdrawal of all British troops but incorporation of the Sudan in Egypt.

Record Plane Begins Twelfth Day in Air

ST. LOUIS (AP)—The St. Louis Robin, which on July 23 broke the world's record for sustained flight, began its twelfth day in the air at 7:17 a. m. (C. S. T.), July 24.

At 12:17 p. m. the plane and pilots, Dale Jackson and Forest O'Brine, had been up 269 hours and had added more than 22 hours to the old record.

Both pilots entered the realm of high finance as well as atmosphere July 23 at 3:01 p. m., central standard time. It is worth exactly $1324 to each flier to stay aloft for periods of 24 hours.

With the establishment of the new mark, the offer of the Curtiss-Robertson Company, sponsors of the flight, of $100 an hour went into effect. Two St. Louis firms each added $100 a day and the St. Louis Municipal Opera is giving each flier $1 an hour. In addition the Chamber of Commerce is raising a collection, and knick-knacks, such as radios and watches, are to be given the airmen.

The fliers say they are looking forward to the end of the flight only when the new air-cooled six-cylinder radial Curtiss Challenger motor "ran out" and they expressed themselves as expecting "to be up three weeks or more."

PARIS PACT GOES INTO EFFECT AS UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN LAUNCH ARMS CUT PROGRAMS

Formally Promulgated!

General Pact for the Renunciation of War, signed at Paris, Aug 27, 1928:

The President of the German Reich, the President of the United States of America, His Majesty the King of the Belgians, the President of the French Republic, His Majesty the King of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, His Majesty the King of Italy, His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, the President of the Republic of Poland, the President of the Czechoslovak Republic,

Persuaded that the time has come when a frank renunciation of war as an instrument of national policy should be made . . . Convinced that all changes in their relations with one another should be sought only by pacific means . . . Hopeful that, encouraged by their example, all the other nations of the world will join in this humane endeavor . . . Have decided to conclude a Treaty . . .

ARTICLE 1

The High Contracting Parties solemnly declare in the name of their respective peoples that they condemn recourse to war for the solution of international controversies, and renounce it as an instrument of national policy in their relations with one another.

ARTICLE 2

The High Contracting Parties agree that the settlement or solution of all disputes or conflicts of whatever nature or of whatever origin they may be, which may arise among them, shall never be sought except by pacific means.

Britain Makes Drastic Cuts in Navy Construction Program

Work on Two Cruisers Stopped—Premier Accepts Doctrine of Parity—May Visit President Hoover Next October

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—J. Ramsay MacDonald, announcing the Government's naval policy in the House of Commons in connection with Anglo-American negotiations, said that the controlling feature in the British endeavor would be to make the peace pact a reality, and that it had been decided, alike as proof of sincerity and as a measure of economy, to suspend all work upon two new cruisers, cancel some submarines and slow down the dockyard program.

He referred in the warmest terms to the conversations proceeding with Gen. Charles G. Dawes for an Anglo-American understanding on naval reductions, and paid tribute to the "splendid part" which President Hoover has played. His own visit to Washington would take place at whatever stage in the negotiations it could be most usefully made, and this appeared at present likely to be next October. He looked forward to a general conference eventually with all the other powers with a view to deciding how all forms of armament could be reduced in accordance with the pledge given by the Allies in the Versailles peace treaty.

LONDON (AP)—J. Ramsay MacDonald, the Prime Minister, said in the House of Commons: "I am now in a position to make a statement as to the immediate intentions of the Government regarding the naval building program.

"The Government's general position is that the defense of the country must be devised with two main considerations in view:

"First, the chances of defenses having to be used, and then the efficiency and economy shown in their magnitude and character.

"The Government has kept in view the changes in policy and in the problem of national security as affected by the peace pact, if that pact is to be made an effective influence in international relations."

Part Played by Dawes

"To make it so is the controlling purpose of the Government, and a systematic policy is being developed which will take a litle time to completely carry out that intention.

"It is well known that in the midst of multifarious concerns which the formation of a new government entailed and the specially pressing and complicated nature of our task, conversations have been actively carried on between the United States and ourselves for the purpose of opening the way for agreement on naval matters which hitherto have defied settlement.

"By a happy coincidence our assumption of office corresponded in time with the arrival in this country of the new American Ambassador, General Dawes, who came to this country charged by the President of the United States with a mission to prepare the ground for an international agreement for reduction and limitation of naval armaments."

Making a Fresh Start

"Already the whole field of these differences with the United States has been surveyed and the two governments have made a fresh start in their solution.

"We have agreed upon the principle of parity. We have agreed that without in any way departing from the conditions of parity, a measure of elasticity can be allowed so as to meet the requirements of the two nations.

"We have determined that we shall not allow technical points to override the great public issues involved in our being able to come to a settlement, and so soon as the rising of this House releases me from its day-to-day work, I propose to make this matter my chief concern until an issue is reached."

Decision on Navy Cuts

Turning again to the military question, Mr. MacDonald said:

"A committee to co-ordinate the three services for the purposes of Cabinet consideration has been set up, but as that co-ordination is not comprehensive enough to meet the requirements of state policy, the Foreign Office is also represented upon it. This will enable us to systematize our work in the hands of this committee.

"The general outlook is such as to justify a review of our own program. Our predecessors did this from time to time as the outlook brightened.

"Therefore, after a thorough examination of the naval position, and not only as proof of our own sincerity but as a duty imposed upon us with regard to expenditure of national money, we have decided as follows:

"To suspend all works on the cruisers Surrey and Northumberland, to cancel construction of the submarine depot ship Maidstone, to cancel the two contracted submarines and to slow down dockyard work on other naval construction.

"As to the 1929-30 naval program, in any case no commitments would have been entered into before the autumn and no steps will be taken to proceed with the program until the matter has received further consideration."

'Italian Only,' Is Decreed in Tyrolese Town

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—A manifesto signed by the Podesta or Mayor of Bolzano, described by Fascist newspapers as "most important," posted in the streets of Bolzano, marks definitely the end of the German language in the public life of Bolzano. Hitherto all signs, street names and public notices have been written in both the Italian and German languages for the benefit of Italy's new subjects, who could only understand German, but from Nov. 1 all German signs, whatever their nature, must be canceled. Only signs written in the Italian language will be allowed to be posted in public places. From Oct. 1 onward, too, teaching in the elementary schools of Bolzano will be imparted exclusively in the Italian language.

TO PHOTOGRAPH FOUR STATES

DAYTON, O. (AP)—Capt. A. W. Stevens, Army Air Corps photographic expert, and Lieut. John Corkille have started on a proposed 6000-mile aerial photographic expedition to Wyoming, Montana, Washington and Oregon. The principal purpose of the flight is to attempt to set a new record for photographing objects from distant points.

Louis Bleriot Flies the Channel

Parallel accounts of this memorable event in the annals of aviation will be furnished by an eyewitness and M. Bleriot, himself (the latter's story being reproduced from The Christian Science Monitor of twenty years ago)

Tomorrow

on the

EDITORIAL PAGE

Delegates of 54 Nations Attend Pact Function at White House

BRITAIN TO HALT WORK ON CRUISERS

Anglo-American Peace Move to Be Advanced by Premier's Visit to Washington

Simultaneously with the epoch-making ceremony at Washington, which saw the Kellogg-Briand peace pact go into effect, two pronouncements of unequalled importance to the permanent peace of the world came from the President of the United States and the Prime Minister of Great Britain. The former launched a definite policy of military and naval reduction, the latter announced specific cuts decided upon for the current naval program.

That the Kellogg-Briand pact is the basis of both these statements is definitely asserted by both statesmen, whose respective peace policies are to be furthered by the personal conversations to be arranged when Mr. MacDonald will visit President Hoover, probably, as the former states, in October.

In the East Room of the White House and in the presence of President Hoover, former President Coolidge, Frank B. Kellogg, former Secretary of State, and representatives of 54 countries, the final ceremonies putting the Pact of Paris into effect were observed, the previous depositing of Japan's ratification of the pact having rendered the instrument automatically effective.

In his speech in the House of Commons, Mr. MacDonald announced acceptance of the theory of parity and governmental decision to cease all work on two cruisers, to cancel two contracts for submarines, to cancel the building of a submarine depot ship and to slow down other dockyard and naval work.

President Hoover, on the other hand, has announced a commission to work on military reductions, stating that, current military and naval expenditure constituting the largest military budget of any nation, the time has come for curtailing of expenditure in the light of recent peace developments.

The importance of the changes implied in the President's speech may be gauged by the criticism it has aroused from the more militaristic circles in the country.

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—A new chapter in the age-long effort to end war opened July 24 as the Kellogg-Briand peace pact was pronounced effective at a historic ceremony at the White House.

Representatives of 54 countries were placed around the U-shaped table in the East Room of the executive mansion as President Hoover—flanked by Calvin Coolidge and by Frank B. Kellogg, the sponsor of the pact—announced that the international pledge to banish war as an instrument of national policy was in force.

Solemnity pervaded the occasion as President Hoover pointed out the significance of the new agreement which bases the hope of peace, not upon armed force, but upon the moral commitments of the adhering powers—"the conscience and idealism of civilized nations."

Round the Green Baize Table

Besides the representatives of the 15 nations, who are original signatories of the pact, the ceremony included ambassadors and ministers of 46 countries that have deposited their ratifications with the State Department, and representatives of eight other countries that have perfected their adherences, except for formal deposit. Included in the third group were five countries whose names were added with last-minute notifications to the State Department: Chile, Costa Rica, Haiti, Venezuela and Switzerland.

The President stood behind the center of the long table that had been specially constructed for the occasion in the historic East Room, while at his right was placed Mr. Coolidge, and at his left Mr. Kellogg. Immediately behind was Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, and beside him William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho and chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee. Down the two sides of the table, which was covered with the characteristic green baize of diplomatic ceremonies, were placed the diplomatic representatives of the 54 nations in their regular order of precedence, with Sir Esme Howard, Ambassador of Great Britain, in the post of honor at the right.

After paying tribute to Mr. Kellogg and Aristide Briand, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, for instituting negotiations for the treaty, Mr. Hoover concluded:

President's Address

"The magnificent opportunity and the compelling duty now open to us should spur us on to the fulfillment of every opportunity that is calculated to implement this treaty and to extend the policy which it so nobly sets forth."

The ceremony putting the Kellogg-Briand Pact into effect consisted of three parts. The first took place in the diplomatic room of the State Department, where Katsuji Debuchi, Japanese Ambassador, deposited the ratifications immediately therefore in the White House,

ification of his country at noon with Mr. Stimson. This act automatically put the new peace pact into effect.

The second part occurred immediately thereafter in the White House, with President Hoover's address. The only nations not represented here were Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Salvador, Luxemburg, Mexico, Paraguay and Uruguay, who have signified their intention to adhere, but have not yet taken official action in that direction, and Argentina and Brazil who so far have not signified their intention to adhere. The third part of the ceremony was a diplomatic luncheon extended by President Hoover, at which the entire diplomatic corps was present.

Pact Proves Its Worth

Recent important developments in international and American affairs played their part in setting the atmosphere of the ceremony. Two events in particular are cited as proving the real efficiency of the new covenant. In the first place, the dramatic role given to the peace treaty in the Russian-Chinese crisis has made an impression throughout the country. Spectators at the White House ceremony were conscious that only a few days prior to the actual ratification the advance pledges made under it by Russia and China had been invoked, and apparently with success, to stave off an armed conflict in Manchuria.

In the second place, the Hoover announcement, made on the eve of the ceremony, that he intends to cut down American military expenses, is being considered in relating to the peace pact. Mr. Hoover's dramatic statement was coupled with the idea that the United States is now spending more than any other country on military expenditures, although it has not been so free from the danger of attack in half a century as at present. In this instance, as in the other, the supporters of the new treaty contend that there is evidence of the real value of the new agreement. Its pledge of international security, resting on moral force alone, they declare will find concrete expression in the diminished burden of armies and battleships.

Immediately following his address President Hoover announced that he had proclaimed the treaty to the American people. In his proclamation Mr. Hoover called upon the Nation to observe and fulfill every article and every clause of the treaty "with good faith." Mr. Hoover announced also that Colonel Stimson has sent a message of felicitation to M. Briand and the people of France, on the outcome of the negotiations originally instituted between France and the United States.

Hoover Calls Pact Rich With Meaning, Pregnant With New Ideas for Peace

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Hoover, in proclaiming the bringing into force July 24 of the Kellogg-Briand Treaty for the Renunciation of War, said:

In April, 1928, as a result of discussions between our Secretary of State of the United States and the Minister of Foreign Affairs of France, the President directed Secretary Kellogg to propose to the nations of the world that they should enter into a binding agreement as follows:

"Article 1. The high contracting parties solemnly declare in the names of their respective people that they condemn recourse to war for the solution of international controversies, and renounce it as an instrument of national policy in their relations with one another.

"Article 2.—The high contracting parties agree that the settlement, or solution of all disputes or conflicts of whatever nature, or of whatever origin they may be which may arise among them, shall never be sought except by pacific means."

That was a proposal to the conscience and idealism of civilized nations. It suggested a new step in international law, rich with meaning, pregnant with new ideas in the conduct of world relations. It represented a platform from which there is instant appeal to the public opinion of the world as to specific acts and deeds.

Response Immediate

The magnificent response of the world to these proposals is well indicated by those now signatory to its provisions. Under the terms of the treaty there have been deposited in Washington the ratifications of the 15 signatory nations—that is, Australia, Belgium, Canada, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Great Britain, India, Irish Free State, Italy, Japan, New Zealand, Poland, Union of South Africa, and the United States of America.

Beyond this the treaty has today become effective also with respect to 31 other countries, the governments of which have deposited with the United States instruments evidencing their definite adherence to the treaty. These countries are: Afghanistan, Albania, Austria, Bulgaria, China, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, Guatemala, Hungary, Iceland, Latvia, Liberia, Lithuania, the Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Portugal, Peru, Rumania, Russia, Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, Siam, Spain, Sweden and Turkey.

Moreover, according to information received through diplomatic channels, the instruments of definite adherence of Greece, Honduras, Persia, Switzerland and Venezuela have been fully completed according to their constitutional methods and are now on the way to Washington for deposit.

Congratulates the Authors

I congratulate this assembly, the states it represents, and indeed, the entire world upon the coming into force of this additional instrument of human endeavor to do away with war as an instrument of national policy and to obtain by pacific means alone the settlement of international disputes.

I am glad of this opportunity to pay merited tribute to the two statesmen whose names the world has properly adopted in its designation of this treaty. To Aristide Briand, Minister of Foreign Affairs of France, we owe the inception of the treaty and to his zeal is due a very large share of the success which attended the subsequent negotiations. To Frank B. Kellogg, then Secretary of State of the United States, we owe its expansion to the proportions of a treaty open to the entire world and destined, as I most confidently hope, shortly to include among its parties every country of the world.

Mr. Stimson has sent forward today a message of felicitation to M. Briand and to the people of France who represented the people of the United States with such untiring devotion and with such a high degree of diplomatic skill in the negotiations of this treaty, their everlasting gratitude.

Believes It to Play World Part

We are honored here by the presence of President Coolidge under whose administration this great step in world peace was initiated. Under his authority and with his courageous support, you, Mr. Kellogg, succeeded in this great service. And I wish to mark also the high appreciation in which we hold Senators Borah and Swanson for their leadership during its confirmation in the Senate.

May I ask you who represent governments which have accepted this treaty, now a part of their supreme law and their most sacred obligations, to convey to them the high appreciation of the Government of the United States that through their cordial collaboration an act so auspicious for the future happiness of mankind has now been consummated.

I dare predict that the influence of the Treaty for the Renunciation of War will be felt in a large proportion of all future international acts. The magnificent opportunity and the compelling duty now open to us should spur us on to the fulfillment of every opportunity that is calculated to implement this treaty and to extend the policy which it so nobly sets forth.

I have today proclaimed the treaty to the American people in language as follows:

The Proclamation

Whereas, a treaty between the President of the United States of America, the President of the German Reich, His Majesty the King of the Belgians, the President of the French Republic, His Majesty the King of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions Beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, His Majesty the King of Italy, His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, the President of the Republic of Poland, and the President of the Czechoslovak Republic, providing for the renunciation of war as an instrument of national policy and that the solution of disputes among parties shall never be sought except by pacific means, was concluded and signed by their respective plenipotentiaries at Paris on Aug. 27, 1928,

And whereas it is stipulated in the said treaty that it shall take effect as between the high contracting parties as soon as all the several instruments of ratification shall have been deposited at Washington,

And whereas, the said treaty has been duly ratified on the parts of all the high contracting parties and their several instruments of ratification have been deposited with the Government of the United States of America, the last on July 24, 1929;

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Herbert Hoover, President of the United States of America, have caused the said treaty to be made public to the end that the same and every article and clause thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

Done in the City of Washington this twenty-fourth day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-fourth.

POSTPONES ADMITTING WOMEN TO MINISTRY

PLYMOUTH, Eng. (AP)—The Wesleyan conference has again postponed the question of admitting women into the ministry in view of the difficulties involved in the approaching union of the three branches of English Methodism.

The conference, however, accepted the principle that women should be entitled to offer themselves for the ministry on the same terms as men.

PLANES PILE UP DISTANCE

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Colonial Air Transport airplanes, carrying mail between New York and Boston, have covered a distance equal to more than 20 trips around the world since the service was inaugurated three years ago, and have carried 89,742 pounds of mail during the past year, approximately six times as much as during the first year of operation.

JUDGES DECIDE COMFORT RULES IN NEW HOUSES

People Paying Less Attention to Style Outside and More to Coziness

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—American architecture is departing from conventional design, in the opinion of judges examining plans submitted in the Better Homes Architectural Competition. A new type of better home, they say, may be expected.

Raymond M. Hood of New York, chairman of the national jury of award, declared that if plans from other sections of the United States follow those submitted in the New York region, the trend would be toward a house in which interior comfort meant more than exterior appearance, with larger living rooms and smaller kitchen, and in which the basement would provide living space.

Further analysis of plans showed a trend toward small houses, and that the popularity of the half stucco and half timbered type of building is apparently increasing.

Arthur B. Lincoln, consulting architect, gave further evidence of the emphasis upon interior arrangement and comfort of house plans submitted, letting the exterior largely "develop itself," when he said that many of the plans show no pronounced architectural type.

The entire national jury of award in the competition will meet in Amawalk, N. Y., this week to judge the 39 prize-winning designs in the 13 districts into which the country was divided for the competition. A national first prize of $5000, a second prize of $3000, and a third of $1500 will be awarded. No names of regional winners will be announced until that time, it was said. Later actual models of the winning houses will be made.

London Housing Conditions Better

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON — Co-operation between landlord and tenants has enabled private enterprise to provide houses at the lowest possible rents for the inhabitants of the Albany estate, Camberwell, one of London's East End districts.

The first Tenant's Social Center was recently opened by the Metropolitan Housing Corporation, which owns the Albany estate and altogether controls about 10,000 homes in London. The tenants themselves have set up a voluntary committee of 20 men and women who supervise the administration of this organization. The center, a large reconditioned house containing a library, boys' workroom, girls' clubroom, nursery and kitchen, has not been provided in any way by charity, but is being paid for by the tenants themselves in their weekly rentals; it is as much their property as their homes.

Claude M. Leigh, the pioneer in this form of "altruistic commercialism," intends to issue shares of a special kind to the Metropolitan Housing Corporation's tenants so as to give them an opportunity of acquiring a definite financial interest in the estates on which they live.

SOUTH AFRICA WANTS OWN REPRESENTATIVES

CAPE TOWN, S. Af. (AP)—The revised estimates introduced in the Assembly provide for ministers plenipotentiary at Rome and Washington, at salaries of £3000 each (about $15,000), and in The Hague at £2000 (about $10,000).

The Union of South Africa heretofore has depended upon Great Britain's authorized representatives for its diplomatic representation in the United States and other countries.

NEW TRAFFIC LIGHTS HAVE CLASSIC DESIGN

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—New traffic light standards of classic design will soon be placed along Fifth Avenue from Washington Square to Sixtieth Street to replace the large bronze towers recently removed from the center of the street, Grover A. Whalen, Police Commissioner, has announced. There will be 104 of the new standards, two at each intersection. The new standards will be 12 feet high and surmounted by a small bronze figure symbolic of automobile travel. Beneath this figure will be the small box containing the lights.

Greek and Latin Reported Neglected

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLASGOW—That the English language is suffering from the tendency in modern education to neglect the study of Latin and Greek classics was the opinion expressed by Prof. Herbert J. Paton of the chair of logic at Glasgow University, recently addressing students of the Extra-Mural Education Committee and of the Workers' Educational Association.

Professor Paton said that Scotland had acquired a world-wide reputation for her education, but that reputation was due not so much to their own merits as to the demerits of others.

The elementary education in England, he was told by those who knew, was still slightly inferior to the same training in Scotland. But he was informed that in secondary education England was ahead. In the last fifty years a large number of new universities had sprung up, he pointed out, and the proportion of persons in England with a university education has increased. The same thing was happening in America, he said, although as far as he could judge the university education had suffered from the weakness of secondary education. But in America they were far ahead in laboratories and libraries, and in every way they were making a steady advance.

The business of education, in his view, was not to aim merely at educating part of a man, but the man as a whole.

All through the ages of western civilization, he said, education had rested on a study of Latin and Greek classics. He thought the English language was suffering by the comparative neglect of these studies.

BRITISH FIGURES SHOW GREAT EMPIRE TRADE

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The extraordinary importance to Great Britain of its trade with Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and other portions of the British Empire was brought out in official returns published. These show the value of exports of British produce and manufactures to British countries in 1928 was £327,000,000, as against £395,000,000 for export to foreign countries.

The latter, however, showed an increase in 1927 of £13,000,000, while the increase in the former is only a little more than £1,000,000.

AMERICANS IN RUSSIA GET NEWS DISPATCHES

MOSCOW (AP)—Associated Press dispatches transmitted through the Tass agency, Soviet news organization, keep the unofficial American delegation of nearly 100 men and women touring Soviet Russia in daily touch with the news of the United States and the world at large.

Business men in the party are thus able to follow New York stock quotations daily as well as general news, Major league baseball results, President Hoover's activities, and other events are made available each morning.

ALLEN TO BE TOWN'S GUEST

BUCKLAND, Mass. (AP) — Gov. Frank G. Allen will be the guest of honor here on Aug. 7 when the town of Buckland observes the 150th anniversary of its incorporation.

'BABY VOLSTEAD' ACT VITAL, AVERS DRY DIRECTOR

Massachusetts Anti-Saloon Head Opposes Move to Repeal Statute

Retention of the so-called "Baby Volstead Law" in Massachusetts is vital to the enforcement of prohibition in the State, according to Gordon C. MacMaster, Superintendent of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League. The move launched by the Constitutional Liberty League to obtain the repeal of this statute, Mr. MacMaster said, is intended as a step toward the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment.

The contention of the wets that the proposed state referendum would not affect the statute which prohibits sale of liquor, but would repeal only the manufacture and transportation provisions, was criticized by Mr. MacMaster.

"Our officials would not be supplied with adequate law if they only have that which prohibits the sale and keeping with intent to sell," he said. "In order to curb an evil we must get at its source and the source of the whole liquor situation is the manufacture and transportation.

"Previous to the adoption of the so-called 'Baby Volstead Act' the police forces had to resort to many subterfuges in order to prevent transportation. In many cases the police were aware of rumrunning but because of no adequate law were powerless. This same situation would prevail should the State repeal our state enforcement law."

Engineers Report No Menace in Ice Plants

CHICAGO — Thorough investigation of mechanical refrigeration has been conducted by a committee of engineers and chemists, representing leading manufacturers. Under the chairmanship of R. B. Cochran, manager of the Electric Association of Chicago, the committee issued this statement:

"Recent publicity has been the cause of some alarm in connection with the use of mechanical refrigeration. Overemphasis has been given to the so-called dangers due to the accidental escape of refrigerant fluids used in mechanical refrigeration.

"The unanimous engineering and chemical opinion is that there is no cause for alarm or uneasiness in this regard any more than there is in the cases of many other chemicals and gases to which we are all exposed constantly in normal life, which far exceed those which have been attributed to mechanical refrigeration.

"With the proper installation of mechanical refrigeration employing any of these generally accepted refrigerants, the public has no cause for alarm."

Sacramento Leghorns Have Meal-in-One Club

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SACRAMENTO, Calif.—Baron Munchausen, whose tall stories made people gasp with wonder, should come to Sacramento for some quaint facts about hens that have recently joined a Meal-in-One Club. The best record yet made belongs to a white leghorn biddy that has laid an egg—not a corner-stone—measuring nine inches in diameter one way and seven the other way.

Mrs. E. Bylin of Sacramento is the owner, and she is thinking of suspending the egg in the barnyard to serve as an object lesson to the rest of the flock.

Dry Law Cleared of Court Blame

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO — Prohibition certainly did not originate the abuses under which the administration of justice labors, it is declared here by Herbert Harley, secretary of the American Judicature Society and editor of its monthly journal.

The fundamental trouble, he said, is that court procedure and legal practice are based on a system that is at least two generations out of date and not adapted to the great cities and the pace of modern society.

If prohibition has brought to more general attention the difficulty of enforcing laws, it has done so chiefly in the federal courts, said Mr. Harley. The state, county and municipal courts have not been greatly affected by prohibition; but they have shown a breakdown in the machinery of justice no less than the federal courts.

Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

New Hampshire—Littleton: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Aug. 2.

New Jersey—Toms River: Traco Theater, Washington Street, 3 p. m., July 28.

New York—Celeron (auspices First Church, Jamestown): Pier Ball Room, 4 p. m., July 28.
Saranac Lake: 43 Church Street, 8 p. m., July 30.

SOUTH AMERICA

Brazil—Rio de Janeiro: Associacao Dos Empregados No Commercia, 8:45 p. m., Aug. 20.
Sao Paulo: Terminus Hotel, 8:30 p. m., Aug. 23.

Uruguay—Montevideo: Victoria Hall, 9:30 p. m., Aug. 29.

RADIO PLANT TO ACOUSTICS CO.

BUFFALO, N. Y. (AP)—The Acoustics Products Company of New York has assumed control of operations of the radio plant of the Federal Telephone Manufacturing Company of this city, and will manufacture both Federal and Sonora radio sets. The Acoustics company has contracted to pay $225,000 for the property, with $25,000 in unpaid royalties.

AIRPORTS OF ENTRY INCREASE

WASHINGTON (AP)—The number of places where airplanes from Canada may enter the United States has been increased with the designation by the Treasury of two permanent ports and one temporary. Newport, Vt., and Grosse Isle, near Detroit, were named permanent ports of entry, and the Ford Motor Field at Detroit temporary.

Aviation's Progress in Finland Shown in City of Abo's Jubilee Program

Ice-Bound Ports of Northern Europe Increase Use of Airplanes, Pilot Explains—Tourists Find Ideal Way to View Finland's Lakes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HELSINGFORS — "'Joy Flying.' That expression I have taken from the United States, and I like it so much," said Bruno Lucander, chairman of "Aero," Finland's air traffic company, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor as a flight over the Finnish archipelago was concluded. "Joy Flying" was part of the program of the 700 years jubilee of Abo, Finland, on Flying Day, when the military airplanes made squadron flights and the various traffic air lines were represented.

Flying from Abo's airport over the Archipelago, over the beautiful cities of Abo and Nadenal, Finland, and toward Sweden until Mariehamn (on Aland) was in sight, was indeed a joy. The 10-passenger, three-motor Junker seaplane Suomi (Finland), which usually flies on the Helsingfors-Stockholm route, was used for these joy flights. The pilot was the Lieutenant Lehr who used a Finnish plane to rescue Captain Sora in the North Pole regions last summer.

Flight Pleases Visitors

Air trips were arranged daily from Abo to Helsingfors for visitors to the exhibition. This enabled visitors to see from the air the sunset over the water on the trip along the beautiful coast line between these two chief cities of Finland. The trip took but 1 hour, instead of 4½ hours on the train.

There were also daily trips between Helsingfors and Stockholm, and trips twice a day between Helsingfors and Reval, Estonia.

On disembarking after a flight to Reval, Lieutenant Lehr outlined in a short interview the import of the Helsingfors-Reval route to traffic, especially notable in winter. When the high state of development of air traffic in Sweden and Finland compared to the world in general was commented on, Lieutenant Lehr replied: "We have been forced to this state of efficiency in air traffic by the ice-bound condition of our harbors in winter.

Winter Traffic Moves by Air

"Last winter, for example, for two months the waters between Helsingfors and Reval were frozen. During that time we made several round trips a day and carried over by air no less than 1400 passengers and more than 30,000 kilos of freight. In one day we crossed these waters 26 times, carrying passengers and post. We were forced to do this, as no other means of communication was open."

During the summer Mr. Lucander intends to extend his "joy flying" trips into the center of Finland. There he will attempt to encourage the inhabitants of Finland to use airplanes. Now that the airport at Helsingfors is finished, studies will be started for the development of air traffic in central Finland.

"Tourists complain that they have heard so much of Finland's thousand lakes, and that now they would like to see them. This can be done best from the air," Mr. Lucander concluded smilingly.

A flight from Reval to Riga was arranged. Whereas the trip from Helsingfors to Reval was accomplished by a seaplane in 40 minutes, that from Reval to Riga required a land plane and took two hours. From Riga one may fly to Konigsberg, Berlin, Moscow, and Leningrad.

HYDE BACKS TIMBER PLAN

WASHINGTON (AP)—Diversion of unprofitable farm land to timber growing is advocated by Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture, who said the proposal that the Federal Government purchase a reasonable amount of such land in regions where depression was most acute "has much to commend it as a humane and businesslike measure."

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

An International Daily Newspaper

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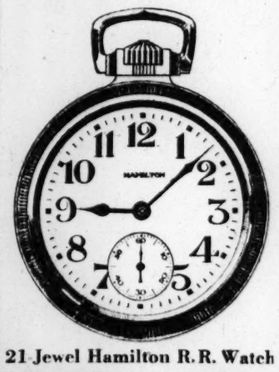

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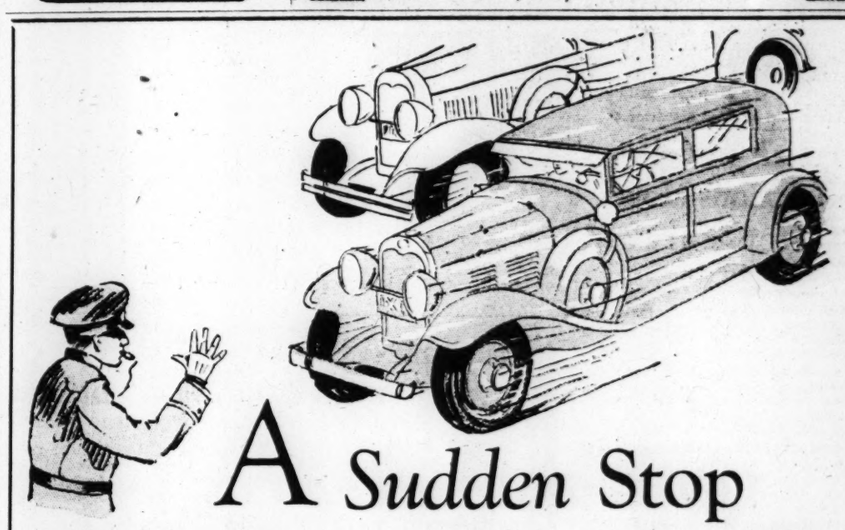

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DEMOCRATS USE BORAH PROTEST AGAINST TARIFF

National Committee Prints His Statement Opposing Flexible Provisions

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—An informal interview with William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, expressing his view on the tariff, is being issued by the Democratic National Committee's bureau of publicity to further its campaign against the tariff bill passed by the House.

The statement quotes Mr. Borah as follows:

"In my opinion there is no better illustration of the growth of the bureaucracy to be had than the story of the flexible tariff. Congress started out by authorizing the President upon the ascertainment of a simple fact—to witness the passage of a law in a foreign country—to put into effect certain rates.

"Congress next authorized the President, with the aid of the tariff commission, to ascertain the cost of production at home and abroad. Now in this bill they propose that he shall ascertain the difference in competitive conditions at home and abroad. In other words, we are now delegating the full taxing power to the Executive. In my opinion, the present proposal is in utter violation of the Constitution.

"Absolute bureaucracy is sure to result if the trend is not checked."

Mr. Borah said that at the time he made his statement to a newspaperman he did not know that he represented the Democratic committee, but that his opposition to the flexible provisions of the bill was well known.

Slow progress is being made by the majority of the Senate Finance Committee on the schedules being considered in secret session. Two days have been spent in rewriting the oil, paint and chemicals schedule of the Hawley bill.

The committee is still waiting for certain information asked for from the Tariff Commission and the Treasury Department. It has at hand a list supplied by the Tariff Commission of all merchandise the net imports of which are less than 10 per cent of domestic consumption.

Australia Studies Railroad Gauges

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CANBERRA, Australia—The last estimate of the cost of rectifying the colossal blunder made when the various states of Australia put down railroads of different gauges was £21,600,000.

That was in 1920 when a Royal Commission carried out an investigation. Since then some progress has been made by the building of a new standard gauge line to connect Brisbane and Sydney and it is expected that this line will be opened in June next year. There still remains, however, the break of gauge at the Victorian and New South Wales border, which is the most important of all, and the four changes of trains which have to be made between Melbourne and Perth.

When the British Economic Mission visited Australia this year it declared that the work must inevitably be undertaken some day and that it was essential that an investigation be made at once to decide whether it was expedient to do it immediately in spite of the fact that it would involve the borrowing of further capital. Such an investigation is now being carried out by the railway commissioners of the various states.

Miners Adjourn Discussion on Hours

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BLACKPOOL, Lancs.—The discussion on the hours question by the Federation of British Miners in conference has been adjourned, one decision to be taken subsequent to the session.

Opinion was divided, but the executive committee is meeting to reconsider the position in the light of the views expressed and a definite recommendation will probably be made before a decision is taken. The executive desires freedom to continue the negotiations with the Government, but does not wish the resolution actually passed to be put in this blunt form.

The conference adopted a resolution demanding the abolition of unemployment insurance, a regulation which permits the discontinuance of benefit to men held not to be genuinely seeking work. This demand arises from the fact that in South Wales and other depressed areas a rigid application of the regulation makes it necessary for unemployed miners to be constantly tramping about the valleys seeking work, which, if it existed, would immediately be taken up by the unemployed in the particular locality. The apparent futility of this process created much bitterness.

President Herbert Smith informed the conference that the Minister of Labor is setting up a committee to investigate the whole question of the administration of the unemployment acts.

REPATRIATION SCHEME ORGANIZED IN MEXICO

MEXICO CITY (By U. P.)—President Portes Gil and representatives of Mexican residents in various Texas counties have completed tentative arrangements for the acquisition of a tract of 7000 hectares (about 17,297 acres) of land on the Mexican side of the Rio Grande in the State of Tamaulipas.

The tract is to be colonized by Mexican farmers now residing in Texas.

AMERICA WILL START FIRST IN PLANE RACE

LONDON (AP)—America drew No. 1 place in the order for the start of the famous Schneider Cup Trophy race, Aug. 7, in the draw at the Royal Aero Club. The order will be America 1, England 2, France 3 and Italy 4, for the blue ribbon speed event.

Air attachés from the American, French and Italian embassies were present at the draw.

Prince Receives Honor as Student

Wide World

Prasob Sukhsvasti, Prince of Siam, receiving from Dr. John G. Hibben, president of Princeton University, a medal for having attained the highest scholastic averages in Chestnut Hill Academy of Philadelphia for two years. In addition, the Prince has made a good showing as an athlete at the academy.

Miss Earhart Treads the Atlantic's Floor

BLOCK ISLAND (AP)—Amelia Earhart, transatlantic aviatrix, took off for Rye, N. Y., on July 23, after making good her announced intention to see the bottom of the ocean through a diver's helmet.

She went over the side of the submarine defender with Frank Crilley, a veteran diver, and remained below for 15 minutes, bringing up a clam as a souvenir of her adventure. The depth was 35 feet.

The Boston girl was not content merely to dive. She escaped from the diving compartment of the defender in a bathing suit at a depth of about 100 feet.

With her on the flight to Rye were George Palmer Putnam, publisher, and Grover Loening, designer of the amphibian plane in which she flew to Wales.

FLIGHTS 17,467 FEET CREDITED

WASHINGTON (AP)—Phoebie Omlie is accredited by the National Aeronautical Association with having attained an altitude of 17,467 feet in a recent flight at Moline, Ill., but the association said it had not been advised what type of ship was flown.

Cotton Dispute Now in Conference Stage

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MANCHESTER, Eng.—Sir Horace Wilson, Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Labor, has made progress in his efforts to bring about another meeting between the cotton employers and representatives of a half million operatives, with the object of finding a way out of the wages dispute now at a deadlock.

Sir Horace succeeded in getting both sides to appoint a committee to meet him in separate conferences which it was hoped would result in the finding of a basis for another joint conference to follow the one that failed last week.

Operatives have declined to discuss any cut in wages and refused to continue negotiations until notices which expire July 27 are withdrawn. This employers refused to do, insisting that any discussion must include wage reduction. Operatives hope to gain further time for negotiations, and there is some likelihood of employers compromising by temporarily suspending the objectionable notices. Employers argue that wages must be cut 12.82 per cent in order to lower production costs. Wages have not been reduced since November, 1922.

The operatives declare that the proposal of the employers would save only three-tenths of a penny per pound in production costs, and would not reduce prices to the consumer. They say that wages are only 60.4 per cent bove the pre-war rate, and out of all proportion to the cost of living.

Newport Greets General Gouraud

NEWPORK, R. I. (AP)—Gen. Henri J. E. Gouraud, Military Governor of Paris, was the guest of this city on July 23, arriving from New York in the private car of George MacDonald of New York, and was greeted by former Congressman Perry Belmont, whose home he made his headquarters for the day. Mortimer H. Sullivan, Mayor; Rear Admiral J. R. P. Pringle, president of the Naval War College; Col. Walter S. Grant, commanding officer at Fort Adams, and others, met him later.

He spoke at a luncheon at Newport Beach, toured the city, and at night was entertained at dinner by Gen. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt. Later he left for New York by way of New Haven, and will sail on the Cunard liner Mauretania from New York on Saturday.

CASTLE IN ENGLAND DONATED TO PUBLIC

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MANCHESTER, Eng.—R. Noton Barclay, prospective Lord Mayor of Manchester, has acquired Wray Castle, one of the beauty spots of the district on the west shore of Lake Windermere, and given it to the nation in trust for the people.

The property contains a castle and 64 acres of wooded and arable farm land. In making the gift, Mr. Barclay stipulates that Boy Scouts, Girl Guides and similar bodies be granted permission to camp and have other facilities on the land.

D. A. R. LOSES PROTEST ON DETZER PASSPORT

WASHINGTON (AP)—The State Department has refused the request of H. Ralph Burton, attorney for the Daughters of the American Revolution, for revocation of the passport recently issued to Miss Dorothy Detzer, executive secretary of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom.

Mr. Burton asked that the passport be nullified because Miss Detzer had taken an oath of allegiance to the United States differing from the one usually given applicants.

WIDE DEMAND DEVELOPS FOR ANTI-WET FILM

Requests for Prohibition Educational Picture From All Over the World

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Numerous foreign requests for copies of the prohibition educational film, "Deliverance," have come to the World League Against Alcoholism since its announcement of plans to make the motion picture available in different languages, according to Robert E. Corradini, executive secretary.

The league has requests from Porto Rico and Mexico for films with Spanish titles, while groups in South Africa, Germany, Estonia, Lithuania and India also have been asked for the picture, which is a dramatization of the books on prohibition by Prof. Irving Fisher of Yale University.

In Australia, where one copy already is being shown, the Friends' Settlement has requested another to be turned over to the Government for release through the Department of Education. In New Zealand, Czechoslovakia, Norway and Switzerland the film also is being exhibited.

In addition to foreign distribution, the film is being prepared with Italian, Russian, Polish, German, and Spanish titles for use in the United States. This educational effort, according to Mr. Corradini, constitutes the first "serious attempt to tell the non-English-speaking population of the United States what prohibition is all about, instead of demanding that they obey the law without our having discharged our first duty to educate them regarding its reason and its history."

The motion picture program was characterized as an educational rather than a political move for the enforcement of prohibition. The original film production was financed privately and the domestic distribution is being jointly financed by the league and the state temperance organizations where the picture is shown. The necessity of paying the entire cost of most of the films for foreign distribution has led to an appeal for funds to permit the continuance of the work. Subscriptions are being handled through Professor Fisher's office, 150 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Girl Uses Visiting Card as Passport to Russia

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R. (AP)—Miss Mary Van Renssalaer Cogswell of New York is the first American, it is said, since the foundation of the Soviet Republic to penetrate the frontiers without a passport visa.

Finding she would miss the tour of the American unofficial delegation if she waited for a visa in Berlin, Miss Cogswell set out for Moscow by way of Warsaw with only her social visiting card. Her only companion was Mrs. Mabel S. Ingalls, niece of J. P. Morgan.

When the two women reached the Russian frontier the Soviet passport authorities decided they could not admit Miss Cogswell without a former visa. However, she established to their satisfaction that she was bent only on a pleasure tour of the Soviet Union. They admitted her without payment of the customary $11.

No Economic Union, Says Labor Premier

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON — Ramsay MacDonald, Prime Minister, emphatically denied in the House of Commons, July 23, that the British Government proposes to take any steps to promote establishment of a United States of Europe.

Referring to a similar answer given earlier in the day by William Graham, president of the Board of Trade, to an inquiry whether contact would be established between the British and continental governments in an attempt to form an economic United States of Europe, Mr. MacDonald added that difficulties in the way of a political union were even more formidable than for an economic union.

The Government expects to introduce legislation in the autumn dealing with the question of hours, but the president of the Board of Trade, who made this announcement, declined to say more about the proposed measure than that it would take all facts of the situation into account—a statement which was ironically cheered by the Conservatives.

The Conservatives took this to mean that their eight hours act, which the Government is committed to revising, has been found more essential to the coal industry than was realized at election by those now occupying treasury benches.

Smokeless Engine Makes Own Power

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—A step toward the elimination of smoke and noise in railroad yards has just been taken by the Illinois Central Railroad with the commissioning of a new type of 90-ton electric locomotive, capable of supplying its own power for operation on tracks which are not electrified.

The locomotive is one of the first to make use of storage batteries as a major part of its equipment. In addition, it carries two generators, driven by oil-burning engines, which enable it to generate its own electricity when operating over a road where it cannot connect with the usual third rail or an electric trolley.

CHAUTAUQUA GUESTS HONOR ITS FOUNDER

Mrs. Thomas A. Edison Pays Eloquent Tribute to Lewis Miller, Her Father

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y.—Lewis Miller, inventor, manufacturer, pioneer in social advancement and cofounder with Bishop John H. Vincent of the Chautauqua movement, is being honored at ceremonies here which will continue through the week to celebrate his centenary. According to Thomas A. Edison, Mr. Miller "contributed, probably, more to the cause of popular education than any other teacher of his time and helped to introduce more innovations into the schools for higher education than many college presidents."

Among the eminent visitors taking part in the exercises are Mr. and Mrs. Edison, the latter a daughter of Mr. Miller; Henry Ford, who was associated with Mr. Miller many years ago; Elmer A. Sperry, inventor of the gyroscope; Adolph S. Ochs, editor of the New York Times, and Alvin I. Findley, editor of the Iron Age.

Mrs. Edison, who was the first member of the Miller family to speak during the celebration, addressed the Chautauqua Woman's Club on "A Daughter's Tribute to Her Father." Referring to her father's zeal for serving humanity, she declared that he "believed in people" and held that women should have the same privileges as men.

"It is with a heart full of gratitude that I pay my tribute, not alone to one great in intellect and ability," she said, "but to a great man, farseeing, understanding, modest, never self-seeking, impelled by some higher power to ceaseless endeavor. He believed in people."

Mr. Miller, who was the first president of Chautauqua Institution, and retained that office until 1899, was a native of Greentown, O., and invented some of the most useful labor-saving farm machinery developed during the middle of the last century.

Extensively interested in educational work, first in the Sunday schools of Canton and later in Akron, he became impressed with the great need of training for Sunday school teachers, which culminated in the founding of "The Assembly," as it was first called, at Chautauqua, in collaboration with Bishop Vincent.

Children, grandchildren and great-grand-children of the founder have assembled at Chautauqua for the ceremonies from points as distant as California and Porto Rico.

Keith Treasure of Aztec Gold Is Given to New York Museum

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The Aztec gold treasures of Minor C. Keith, of Boston and New York, are to go to the American Museum of Natural History by the terms of Mr. Keith's will. This collection of ancient gold is said to be the finest of its kind in the world and was made by the railroad builder and founder of the United Fruit Company, and by his agents during the many years of his extensive operations south of the Rio Grande.

Back of it is the romantic history of the Spanish conquest in America, and the atmosphere of the days of Columbus, Diego Velasquez, Cortez, Pizarro and that long line of Conquistadores of Charles V of Spain permeates it. It is that same dull yellow metal for which the adventuring Spaniards braved the unknown seas and the wildernesses of Hispaniola which caused Velasquez to send Cordova and Juan de Grijalva southward; which fired Cortez to break with Velasquez and beach his ship on the white sands at Vera Cruz, so that by making return impossible either a great empire would be added to Spain's possessions or they would perish in the attempt.

It is an account of the glamour of a rich American civilization of a thousand years ago, written in 10,000 grams of pure gold made up into 7000 precious trinkets. The collection had its beginning when Mr. Keith was driving his railroad through the jungles of Costa Rica more than half a century ago. One night the camp was swept by a tropical storm and the next morning the roots of one of the trees torn from the ground had a glitter about it that encouraged examination. Thirty pieces of antique gold handiwork were discovered out of the tomb of a forgotten chieftain.

Later, in his search for swamps that might be converted into fertile fruit plantations, Mr. Keith uncovered the remains of a prehistoric city whose fabulous civilization antedated by hundreds of years the landing of Columbus in the New World.

Unblemished by the centuries, these specimens of the craft of ancient goldsmiths attest to a subtle skill which puzzles natural scientists at the museum, supposing these to have been artisans working without tools. Tiny animals carved with the utmost fidelity as to form—monkeys, crocodiles, tapirs—are in the collection as ornaments and as earrings pendant from tiny gold rings. Gorgets of thin beaten gold, great golden butterflies, and eagles, jade and golden beads, golden bells of the hawk's bell type—all testify to the life of a forgotten time. One of the most delicate specimens of handicraft is a huge spider with egg ball attached.

The portion of Mr. Keith's will which disposes of "my collection of ancient gold" also allots 20 per cent of the revenue of his estate of several millions to the establishment in Costa Rica of "an educational, charitable or benevolent institution."

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Stage-Film Contest for Control of Talkies Rouses Entire Trade

(Continued from Page 1)

they sign Equity-sponsored contracts they are barred from a number of the studios, at least for the present.

The belief that the whole situation could be settled within 24 hours by arbitration was expressed by Charles Miller, representative and spokesman for Mr. Gillmore.

"All we want is fair treatment of the actor," said Mr. Miller. "We have nothing to do with the amount of salary paid. The controversy does not affect the stars if they are under long-term contract. It is the free lance player, the backbone of every picture, engaged by the day or for several weeks, frequently working from 14 to 20 hours a day, who is affected.

Equity Honors Contracts

Although a number of artists, loyal to Equity, have wanted to walk out of the studios, Equity officials have sent them back to complete their contracts, Mr. Miller said. "Equity is not conflicting in any way with contracts closed prior to June 5. Since that time Equity has gained about 2000 new members from the Hollywood film colony. The association has been granted $10,000, and as much more as is needed by its council to carry on the fight. Voluntary contributions coming in exceed three and four times the amount being used."

Last September, Mr. Miller explained, Equity asked its members in the motion picture colony three questions:

"Are you in favor of Equity protection for Equity members speaking parts in talking pictures?"

"Are you in favor of the council passing a resolution prohibiting members from acting in speaking parts in talking pictures unless all speaking parts are filled by Equity members?

"Are you in favor of an Equity contract covering speaking parts in talking pictures?"

Although many members did not vote, Mr. Miller said that 1100 or more voted "Yes" on all propositions, while 98 voted "No" on the second proposition.

Minor Controversy Settled

A brief controversy within the Equity ranks resulted in the calling of a meeting of a group of members who protested the dissolving of an advisory board, which had until then had charge of the motion picture activities of Equity members on the Pacific Coast. This difficulty, apparently, has been ironed out, with the explanation of Mr. Gillmore that this advisory board had had full opportunity to approve or disapprove the Equity plans before action was taken.

"The advisory board had not met for many months before I came out here," he said. "Sam Hardy was its chairman, and it was at his express request, and that of others, that I dissolved it. I felt that members of an advisory board, at such a time as this, would be marked men, and would have to carry undue responsibilities. It seemed more fair that the council as a whole should be made responsible, rather than a few men, who might be made to suffer individually."

The Actors' Equity Association is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor as a branch of the Associated Actors and Artists of America, which is an "international." On June 14, last, Equity also became affiliated with the Central Labor Council of Los Angeles. On June 19 the American Federation of Labor declared itself behind the association in its efforts to establish the Equity contract in Hollywood.

According to Mr. Gillmore, general complaints of motion picture players which have come to his office, fall under the following heads:

The validity of many contracts is subject to the whim of the producer. Fear of a blacklist prevents the small player from making himself objectionable by registering a complaint, valid or invalid.

Actors wish to be recognized because of the dignity of their calling and because of their importance to the industry.

Actors wish an opportunity to discuss grievances in a practical manner, and to have a hand in the advancement of the industry.

In the question of hours, stars are protected, because the producer has money invested in them, but the small player who is engaged from picture to picture, has much to suffer from unreasonable demands upon his strength and time.

Defines Equity Purposes

Mr. Gillmore declared that the Actors' Equity Association is not a closed union.

"No term is so misunderstood as 'Equity Shop,'" he stated. "A closed shop means that you cannot work for an employer unless you belong to the union local of your trade. You cannot belong to the local unless the local chooses to enroll you. If, in the opinion of the local, there are already enough of that trade enrolled and more of that trade would endanger the prosperity of those already members of it, then new ones will not be taken in. And it is not to be denied that, in certain trades, this system may have its advantages. But you could not apply it to art.

"Equity Shop has been so devised that any manager, any producer, may engage any person of any kind, at any time, to play any part, in any play or picture. The only requirement is that, before he acts, the person engaged shall come and enroll himself with Equity."

Difference Between Contracts

Equity's contract requires that casts containing Equity players must be 100 per cent members of Equity.

The standard contract, as sponsored by the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences and which has been in use in the studios for some time, is an open one. Equity contract is a term contract, so that a player employed under it is held and paid until the completion of the photographing of the character for which he is engaged, the essence of the contract being continuous employment. Under the Equity contract, providing for a definite term of employment, the actor is free to seek other employment at the end of that term, whether his part has been completed or not.

Equity contract provides for a 48-hour week, with provision made for payment of overtime for work in excess of 48 hours. The standard contract does not limit the hours of work that may be required of an actor during the week, for which he is paid a flat salary.

Equity contract provides only for sound and talking pictures, while the standard provides for both sound and silent films.

The Academy's Position

Frank Woods, secretary of the academy, declared that the adacemy devised the standard contract in 1928 because of complaints that abuses were continuously engendered by the variations of contracts among the picture studios. It was later revised and "further revisions may be made at any time for the good of the industry as a whole."

"The conciliation machinery of the academy," says Mr. Woods, "is open always to all persons in the industry, whether members of the academy or not. The assertion that numerous complaints have not been filed with the academy because complaining actors feared they would suffer retaliation and nonemployment is not warranted by the facts."

The first Equity contract was signed some days ago by Richard Tucker with Nay Levine, producer of Mascot films, the all-Equity clause being set aside because production was started prior to June 5, and other players already had been signed under the standard contract. Burton Ming also recently announced that his next picture will be made with all Equity players and Frank Donovan, producing Mutual Films, signed Jack Cooper to star in a series of all-talking, two-reel comedies with an all-Equity cast. Other independent producers who have taken a stand in favor of Equity include Melody Productions in New York, Richard Thomas, Frank O'Connor, John Tansey and Pat Powers.

Tourist Influx Aids Palestine

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Palestine is still at a stage at which its trade returns show a large excess of imports over exports. The expenditure of tourists, of whom nearly 17,000 visited the country in 1928, represents an invisible export of growing importance.

But this item is by no means sufficient to account for the apparent adverse balance of trade, and the explanation is mainly to be found in the large amounts of capital which are being brought into Palestine in connection with schemes of Jewish colonization, coupled with the steady flow of offerings from abroad for the benefit of religious, philanthropic and educational institutions in the Holy Land.

The result is the abnormal state of affairs indicated by the fact that in 1928 imports were valued at £6,770,000 and exports of Palestinian produce at £1,487,000, leaving an apparent adverse balance of well over £5,000,000.

A more encouraging feature of the import returns is a substantial increase in imports of motor cars, of which 1011 entered Palestine in 1928, as compared with 572 in 1927.

On the export side of the returns, the most striking feature is a falling off in shipments both of oranges and soap, which form two of the staple exports and together account for more than half of the total export trade. Among the manufactures which Palestine is now beginning to export are stockings, woolen knitted goods and leather goods. A new and important industry is the manufacture of cement.

VENEZUELA REPORTS SMASHING OF REVOLT

CARACAS, Venezuela (By U. P.)—A rebel movement in eastern Venezuela has been definitely suppressed, it is announced by the Government. The announcement asserted that Arevalo Cedeno, rebel leader, had been defeated by Gen. Lucie Diaz, President of the State of Anzoategui, 50 miles from Ciudad Bolivar.

Pursued by government troops, General Cedeno fled. His intimate knowledge of the terrain made it possible for him to escape over the Brazilian border through the jungle, but troops have spread out along the Orinoco to hem him in.

POST OFFICE MOVES TO CUT DOWN DEFICIT

WASHINGTON (AP)—As a step toward a general readjustment of pay to air-mail transportation companies, with a view to cutting down the postal deficit, a uniform system of accounting for the use of the aviation companies has been put into effect by the Post Office Department.

Its purpose is to furnish the Post Office Department with information on all revenues of air-mail-carrying companies, including the operation of sight-seeing services, and of regular mail, passenger, express, and freight routes.

Stimson Shelved Tradition as Quickest Way to Peace

(Continued from Page 1)

against the two countries going to war, and as long as the different important countries in Europe and here who control public opinion are mobilized against war and are doing something to stop it, I do not care about the method they use, or who does it first."

Germany's Interest Recognized

In taking up the matter with Paul Claudel, French Ambassador, he said, he suggested that if M. Briand, whose name is linked with that of Mr. Kellogg in the popular title of the treaty, felt the same as he did the obligations would be called to Russia's attention on behalf of France. The interpretation placed on that course in Moscow, as reflected in information reaching Washington, is that the American State Department made an effort to avoid any move which might be construed as according even quasi-recognition to the Soviet Government.

Germany's interest in the maintenance of peace in the Far East has been recognized by Colonel Stimson, meanwhile, with an invitation to assist in the anti-war effort. This was extended through Johann G. Lohmann, secretary of that Nation's Embassy, as its ranking official in Washington during the absence of the Ambassador and other high officials.

Japan's Intervention Rumored

LONDON (AP)—Suggestions are being made in London that the Chinese Nationalist Government has asked the Japanese Government to intervene in its controversy with Soviet Russia to avert actual hostilities between them.

The visit of the Chinese Minister to Baron Shidehara, Japanese Foreign Minister, at Tokyo on July 23, was believed to have offered the opportunity for such a request. There was no confirmation from any source, however, that the suggestion was made.

Peace Movement in China

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PEIPING, China—A legation and consular survey shows that the peace movement is prevailing. Mukden is determinedly pacifistic, and it is not making military preparations or accepting the Russian challenge. Nanking is preparing a new conciliatory note. The governors of the Manchurian provinces have issued a manifesto declaring their desire to uphold the Sino-Russian agreements. The Shanghai press is far from warlike.

Railway Parley Planned

TOKYO (AP)—Advices from Manchuria indicated that Chinese and Russian officials were endeavoring to get together at Changchun in an effort to arrange a peaceful settlement of the Chinese Eastern Railway controversy.

The Japanese War Office has instructed the commander of the Japanese garrison in Manchuria to permit the transport of unarmed Chinese troops and military supplies along the South Manchurian Railway so long as no actual acts of warfare have occurred between China and Soviet Russia.

War Unlikely, Thinks Trotzky

CONSTANTINOPLE (AP) — Leon Trotzky, who is in exile here, declared: "There is absolutely no doubt that the aggressor is not the Soviet Government, but the Chinese Government."

The conduct of the new Nationalist régime at Nanking, which is responsible for the acts of its Manchurian subordinates, can be explained, according to Trotzky, by the fact that this Government, which arose from the defeat of the Chinese laborer and peasant revolutionaries, feels its weakness before the forces against which the Chinese revolution was directed. These forces, Trotzky declared, are British and Japanese imperialism. Nationalist China felt obliged to seek to strengthen its authority by making an adventurous gesture in the face of a neighboring country.

"I do not believe war is imminent, because the Soviet Government does not want war and the Chinese Government is unable to wage it," said Trotzky.

Action by Japan Expected as Premier Gets to Tokyo

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TOKYO—The Government has admitted that it has been in close and continuous touch with Katsuji Debuchi, Ambassador to the United States, regarding developments subsequent to Colonel Stimson's conversations, ever since July 19.

Tokyo has been unable to express an opinion regarding Colonel Stimson's move until the Premier returns to the capital July 25, when he is expected to summon a Cabinet council, probably within 48 hours.

Tokyo, now as it has been all along, is confident there will be no war in Manchuria, believing both China and Russia sincerely desire a peaceful settlement. The problem therefore boils down to the difficult one of what machinery is best suited to bring this about. The Government frankly confesses it has not yet come to a decision on this point.

Soviet Action Protested

MUKDEN, Manchuria (AP) — The northeastern provincial governments of China have issued a long declaration in which it is declared that Soviet Russia had actually begun hostilities by the seizure of Chinese cargo boats and freight trains and by sending airplanes over Chinese territory.

Chinese Vessels Seized

HARBIN, Manchuria (AP)—Chinese authorities declare that Russian troops along the Amur River have seized six Chinese vessels and one large barge laden with merchandise. The announcement is to explain the statement issued by the northeastern provincial governments of China.

Seizure of freight cars by the Russians, which is also mentioned in the statement, was said to relate to Chinese Eastern Railway cars now held on the Ussuri Railway in Siberia.

Telegrams from frontier points said all cargo was confiscated on these ships and the passengers held, but it was not made clear whether the vessels were on the Russian side of the river or the Chinese side when seized.

Australians Plan Unified Transport

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CANBERRA, Australia—A Federal Transport Council to co-ordinate and unify all forms of travel in Australia, eliminating duplication and overlapping of services, is being set up in Australia. The council, comprising the Minister of Transport in the Commonwealth and State Governments, will take cognizance of railroad, sea and air transport.

Among the questions to be considered are the future development of rail and road transport, the financial position of the railways, the various systems of which show a deficit for the current year of about £3,500,000, and the use of seaports to the best economic advantage. An important aspect in connection with the railways from the State Government's point of view is the separation of railway finance from the general finance of the states.

No action will be taken for the present toward the further unification of the railroad gauges. The last estimate of the total cost of this work was obtained in 1920, when it was set down at £21,600,000, but this is being revised and brought up to date, and when the report is received it will be for the loan council to recommend some action.

The completion of the first portion of this undertaking is being carried out by the construction of a new line from the border of New South Wales and Queensland to Brisbane, which will unify the gauge between Sydney and Brisbane.

A co-ordinating authority will be established in every state to deal with city and country transport problems, and to define the spheres of railways, tramways and road transport systems.

VERMONT SCHOOL CENTENNIAL

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CRAFTSBURY, Vt.—Celebration of the centennial of Craftsbury Academy, with dedication of the new wings now being built, will be held Aug. 15-18. The history of the town and academy will be presented in a pageant written and directed by Mrs. Fanny Clapp McEnroe of St. Paul, Minn. Old Home Week will be

RUSSIANS STUDY UNITED STATES WHEAT GROWING

Eight Soviet Agents Seek Ways to Test Methods on 15,000,000-Acre Tract

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DODGE CITY, Kan.—Working in the interests of the Russian Soviet Government, a party of eight representatives from widely scattered points in Russia spent a few days in southwest Kansas to gain first-hand information as to the best and most economical means of raising and harvesting wheat with power machinery. This is to prepare for experimentation on a 15,000,000-acre tract.

The party, composed of Messrs. Mityaeff, Nikelamus, Kazbenoff, Polgny, Glavin, Beresny, Rosental and Andrievsky, are going into the wheat fields and watching the operation of machinery to determine the type best suited for their country and what improvements can be made. Through an interpreter they question the farmers as to their methods of harvesting, the expense of maintaining various implements and other features of harvest operations.

Following the tour, the party will meet in New York with the president of the Soviet Wheat Corporation, and orders for the necessary power machinery will be placed, decisions being made on the basis of the knowledge accumulated by the Soviets during their visit to the United States.

It is the intention of the Soviets to inspect every kind of a combine harvester, tractor and other implement necessary to the wheat industry on a large scale before machinery for the Russian enterprise is ordered.

COMMUNISTS DENIED AUDIENCE IN LONDON

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The Government has just afforded proof of the reality of the protestations made by its members during the last election to the effect that its Socialism is not tinged with Communism.

Both the Minister of Labor, Miss Margaret Bondfeld, and the Minister of Health, Arthur Greenwood, have refused to receive deputations from the National Unemployed Workers' Committee (a Communist organization), the president of which is Tom Mann, and the national organizer Wal Hannington. Both ministers state that no useful purpose can be served by the reception of such deputations.

AMERICAN PAYS £50,000 FOR BUST

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON — The much-discussed bust of George Washington modeled in 1785 by the famous French sculptor, Jean Antoine Houdon while he was a guest at Mount Vernon, has been purchased by I. McGurk, an American connoisseur, from Godfrey Locker Lampson, M. P., at a price said to be in excess of £50,000.

In a statement in The Times Mr. McGurk says: "It is a very great acquisition for us, both from the point of view of the importance of the sculptor and the importance of Washington to America."

The bust has been in the Locker Lampson family about 100 years and has long been sought by collectors.

SMALL MONEY, BIG SALES

NEW YORK—The new small paper money means big money to one little group of manufacturers. It is estimated that American men and women will purchase at least 70,000,000 small-size billfolds and pocketbooks within a year.

CIGARETTE "ADS" GO IN OREGON

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PORTLAND, Ore. — Pictures of women smoking cigarettes, announcing preference for any brand, are to go from billboards in Portland. The largest billboard concern in the city

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DRY CRUSADERS IN ONTARIO PASS STRONG MOTION

Both Federal and Local Governments Criticized—Border Conditions Deplored

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WINDSOR, Ont.—County organizations of the Ontario Prohibition Union are consolidating their forces, and even here in Essex County, the scene of a tremendous export liquor traffic, and in an area where the Ontario Liquor Control Act is very liberally interpreted, there is a strong support being built up by the temperance forces. The Dominion Government was strongly criticized at an organization meeting of the Prohibition Union the other evening for its stand on the export of liquor, and the Ontario Government was also censured because of the failure of the Liquor Control Act. The following resolution was passed unanimously and will be forwarded to government heads:

"That this convention declares that the so-called government control of liquor has not fulfilled the promises of its advocates in reducing the evils of intemperance. On the contrary, it has greatly increased the amount of liquor consumed, has invaded the home life, and by providing easier facilities for obtaining liquor has increased the temptations of the young.

"We deplore the conditions existing along the border, owing to activities of the rum-runners and that Canadian soil is being made the base by lawless elements for the violation of the laws of a friendly nation.

"We believe that the Dominion Government is worthy of severe censure for its persistence in issuing clearance papers to vessels engaged in this evil trade, and that the Opposition in the House of Commons is equally culpable in its failure to champion the cause of international good will and courtesy.

"We further suggest that every vessel, large or small, landing at Canadian ports on the American border be searched carefully for firearms and that when such are found they be seized, and that no vessel be allowed to clear with such on board."

WORLD'S EATING FOLLOWS TREND OF FOOD PRICES

(Continued from Page 1)

resents about 70 cents in real purchasing power to the farmer.

American wheat farmers and grain buyers are puzzled to find storage facilities for the oncoming 1929 crop, and President Herbert Hoover has prevailed upon the railways to grant rate reductions on wheat which amount to about 7 cents a bushel between primary markets and the eastern seaboard.

The Canadian railways were forced to meet this reduction. Meanwhile, the added pressure on world markets was quickly reflected in the price of wheat at Liverpool, which immediately declined to the extent of the rate reduction. Thus, any ultimate benefit went to European buyers and not to American or Canadian farmers. The incident illustrates how unpredictable are the results of any interference with established trade practices.

Large Crop Forecast

The world wheat crop of 1928 was approximately 350,000,000 bushels larger than the average of the three preceding years. This year conditions for another large crop are favorable all over the world.

Besides favorable weather, two factors operate to assure a very large production. First, new mechanical means of producing wheat have reduced costs for those growers fortunate and progressive enough to possess the necessary equipment. Second, there is the belief among many American farmers that Congress can raise the price of wheat regardless of world supplies.

The new mechanical methods of growing wheat, and the effect they have had on the multitude of farmers who cannot grow wheat at a cost that allows them to compete with the mechanical product, will be described in a following article.

In any product of which there is a surplus, the low-cost producer sets the price and the operation of the economic law forces out the high-cost producer. Thus, a social problem of first-class magnitude is created, not only for the United States but for Canada, and possibly Argentina and other important wheat-producing countries.

As to raising the price of wheat appreciably by political nostrums, no one believes it can be done except a few politicians and the farmers who have placed their faith in them.

In Liverpool, which reflects authoritative information on the world's wheat markets, the opinion is held that the so-called American "farm-relief" legislation, by encouraging farmers to grow more wheat, in itself furnishes the best guarantee that wheat prices will remain low several years.

Speculators Lose on Surplus

Assuming the present price to be $1, and ignoring minor fluctuations, wheat is selling for nearly a third less than the price a year ago, when it was about $1.45, and at a loss of 36 cents a bushel compared with prices as recently as February. The crop begins July 1, and the American carry-over on that date was expected to be 200,000,000 bushels. Thus, the holders of that wheat have lost about $72,000,000.

In nearly every other period in the United States when wheat prices have sharply declined, there has been a great outcry in the producing districts against the grain exchange and the speculators. This outcry is unheard today.

Most of this huge loss on wheat being carried has fallen not on the farmers but on grain dealers, middlemen, elevator and milling companies and wheat exporters—in other words, on the group vaguely defined in political speeches as speculators.

The United States was rapidly passing out of the picture as a beef exporting nation before the war. The following table, giving American fresh beef exports in pounds, tells the story:

1910	75,700,000	1919	332,200,000
1911	42,500,000	1920	153,500,000
1912	15,200,000	1921	21,000,000
1913	7,300,000	1922	3,800,000
1914	6,200,000	1923	3,600,000
1915	170,400,000	1924	2,400,000
1916	231,200,000	1925	3,100,000
1917	197,100,000	1926	2,800,000
1918	370,900,000	1927	2,000,000

Beef exports now are negligible, and a great question is, when and from where will the United States derive its beef supplies in the future? Argentina is the only important exporter of good quality beef. Great Britain is taking 99 per cent of Argentine beef exports, which are barred from the American market at present by sanitary regulations. When the United States begins buying Argentine beef, the British and European market will change overnight.

When this important time comes, there is going to be a great upheaval in established trade connections and in the diet of millions of Europeans in the lower economic ranks. A complicating feature is the fact that Argentina has been giving up cattle raising and turning to grain farming as the open pampas have been broken up, just as occurred in the western American states.

THIS TREE SPARED BY SANDS OF TIME

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TRENTON, N. J.—Evidence that the American chestnut tree grew in New Jersey millions of years ago has been discovered at Bradevelt, near Freehold, the Department of Conservation and Development has just announced. The evidence was a well-preserved piece of chestnut found embedded in "Englishtown sand."

The department said the discovery had been made by a well driller. Meredith T. Johnson, assistant state geologist, identified the wood as of the late cretaceous age, a period said to have ended 6,000,000 years ago.

After Prof. S. J. Record of the Yale Forest School examined the discovery and agreed with Johnson's identification, the wood was given to the State Museum.

DRY LAW SUITS BRING $89,550 IN NEW JERSEY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TRENTON, N. J.—Fines and forfeitures aggregating $89,550 were collected in New Jersey for violations of the national prohibition act, the annual report of Philip Forman, United States District Attorney, shows.

Fines levied on all criminal charges in the New Jersey Federal Courts during the fiscal year totaled $115,031, of which $101,670 was collected. Of the 1054 civil cases, 703 were padlock suits. At the end of the fiscal year, there were 1445 civil suits, including 919 padlock cases pending.

Oldest House in Dedham, Mass., Standing Nearly 300 Years

FAIRBANKS HOUSE, DEDHAM, MASS.

Every week day during July and August, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR publishes an illustrated historical sketch, briefly describing places of interest to visitors at the Massachusetts Bay Tercentenary celebration in the summer of 1930.

The Fairbanks House, at the junction of Eastern Avenue and East Street in Dedham, Mass., is the oldest house in the town and said to have been built soon after 1637, when Jonathan Fairbanks settled there. In bygone years people have come from far and near to gaze at an Indian arrow which projected from the roof of the house; no one ever knew, really, whence the arrow came. Carelessly enough this strange souvenir was pulled out by someone when the house needed reshingling, and it seems to have completely disappeared now, leaving only its legend behind. But some believe it to have dated the house as the oldest frame homestead in America. It has never passed from the control of some descendant of the original Fairbanks except between 1896 and 1903 but it has been restored now as the historic home of a considerable clan of Fairbanks who annually visit it and re-elect officers of the family association.

It is quite possible that the oldest portion of the house, a little over half the central block, dates to 1640. Its roof pitch and general outlines clearly mark it as architecture of so early a date. The left wing has a gambrel roof of two slopes which was a later development in architectural design.

The house is in three sections. The roof of the center section extends so far over the adjoining lean-to that it almost touches the ground. It is said that the house was built of ship timbers and certainly the chamfered kitchen beams bear out this assertion. Inside and out the house is clapboarded, and it looks as solid and impervious to age probably as it did in the day of its building. The chimneys are of English Furber brick which members of the family fetched out with them, probably, from England. The hearths are great squares, brick-founded, the bricks a foot square. The windows of the house do not all match, by any means, and doubtless some of the original, leaded glass still remains in some of them.

The house is furnished to make a pleasant, rather rambling story of the utilitarian items of its time. Ancient clocks, hand woven coverlids, a bit of Sheraton here, a spool bed there, a kitchen table that the housewives of 240 years in that family have used, and a bread-making trough in which the dough has been kneaded for eight generations are part of it. There is little in the way of delicate ornamentation in the house but a great deal of homely, solid charm; hand looms and spinning wheels, of course; a cheese-curd grinder two centuries old, and a cheese press too.

Six thousand families in the United States trace their ancestry to the Dedham Fairbanks and a corporation has been formed among them to hold the house in perpetuity. The tablet on the house reads:

"Jonathan Fairbanks who, with his sons, John, George and Jonathan Jr., signed the Dedham Covenant Sept. 10, 1636.

"Here lived eight generations. To preserve and perpetuate this historic spot his descendents throughout America were made a corporation and acquired the property in 1903."

Boys of Prison Eager to Study

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RALEIGH, N. C.—Love of mother and love of music are the two hopeful signs that were found among the boy convicts who make up the population at Camp Polk Prison farm, near Cary, N. C., when an educational and personal survey was made. Camp Polk is the place to which offenders 20 years old or under are sentenced.

Segregation of the young boys from the older and hardened criminals was accomplished this spring and was generally approved by public opinion in the State. The idea was carried out under the direction of George R. Pou, superintendent of the State's prison system.

The survey was made as the initial step in the effort to work out a plan of education for the youthful prisoners, the majority of whom have not gone beyond the fourth or fifth grade, and now are anxious to do some further studying. The survey was made under the direction of P. A. Hodges, prison camp supervisor, and a report has been made to Mr. Pou.

Personal conferences with 100 boys form the basis of the report. Six of them are only 16 years of age; 16, are 17 years old; 33, are 18 years old; 34, 19 years old; and 11, 20 years old.

Only two boys expressed no desire to improve their condition from an educational standpoint. All the others were eager for an opportunity to study at night after they have finished their work, and on rainy days.

The report recommends that good music be brought to the camp as often as practicable, and that arrangements be made to train the boys in group singing. Another suggestion was that a course of lectures be arranged, and that vocational instruction and instruction in graded school work be made available.

PLANE DELIVERS MAIL TO LEVIATHAN AT SEA

BY WIRELESS TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

S. S. LEVIATHAN—When the Leviathan was approximately 50 miles off Boston, July 23, bound for New York, after her semiannual drydocking, an amphibian plane dropped four mail sacks aboard the flagship of the United States Lines.

Dr. L. S. Adams, inventor of the device, employed in the experiment, was in the plane with a pilot and radio operator. The operation was witnessed by several hundred passengers, guests of the company making the voyage to New York. The Leviathan sails July 27 for Cherbourg and Southampton.

DEMANDS MADE TO LIMIT METAL PUT INTO SILKS

Overweighting Proves to Harm Fabric and Reduce Wearing Quality

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — The American Home Economics Association has taken the lead in demanding the establishment of recognized standard methods for determining the weighting of silk and in asking that the public be protected by proper labeling of pure and weighted silks.

A national conference, at which all groups will be represented, has been called to meet in New York on July 25, under auspices of the American Standards Association, which has recommended standardization of silk weighting and the protection of the consumer by labeling to indicate the percentage of weighting by voluntary agreement among manufacturers, finishers, dyers and retailers as an alternative to compulsory recognization by legislation or by government agencies.

The conference is the outcome of widespread protests received by these consumers' groups at the absence of any standard specifications to inform the purchaser what percentage of the product is pure silk and what percentage is water-soluble chemicals or tin weighting which impair wearing qualities.

A recent questionnaire sent out by the American Home Economics Association revealed that silk manufacturers as a whole are concerned over the effects which the common practice of overweighting, sometimes reaching several times the amount of silk in the fabric, will have on the industry itself. It is believed that the present chaotic situation is one factor in the increasing public demand for cheap silk substitutes and for low-priced silks, because the consumer has no assurance of getting value received in the higher-priced grades.

The answers to the questionnaire, sent to 70 interested groups, also showed a strong demand by retailers, and by dry cleaners and laundry owners, for some check on the economic losses occasioned by overweighting.

According to the association, tests have given proof that minerals, by which 90 per cent of the goods on the market are treated, weaken the fabric.

COLLEGE IS SEEKING HOW TO SELL BOOKS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Clerks, buyers for bookstores and members of the editorial staffs of many of the large publishing houses of the United States are making an intensive study at Columbia University of what makes a book a best seller and how to sell it.

Literary values will give place to commercial values in the discussions which are being held in connection with the Columbia summer session.

BRANCH GETS FEDERAL POST

WASHINGTON (AP)—Claude R. Branch of Providence, R. I., has been appointed Special Assistant to the Attorney-General. The Department of Justice announced he would be assigned as Chief Assistant to the Solicitor-General, succeeding Alfred A. Wheat.

RAILROADS PUSH GROWERS' SALES IN AUSTRALIA

Ex-Soldiers on Murrumbidgee Turn Losses to Gains by Station Trading

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—Organized sale of fruit at railway stations by the state railway commissioners is proving one of the means whereby the great Murrumbidgee irrigation area of New South Wales is gradually being turned into a financial success. The commissioners, in order to assist the settlers of the district, a large proportion of whom are ex-soldiers, have been selling fruit at many of the stations at prices that appeal to the public and yet pay the producers. They dispose of enormous quantities.

The Murrumbidgee area has been passing through many years of loss. The irrigation settlement, a state government undertaking, was established about 20 years ago. The expenditure in connection with it has been unduly lavish, and both Government and settlers have been out of pocket.

The settlement produces abundantly, but markets have not been found to absorb the harvests of fruit. Marketing is now improving for fresh, canned and dried fruits, and the present total value of products of £1,000,000 per annum is likely to be increased. Rice is also grown on this area—enough for the whole population of Australia.

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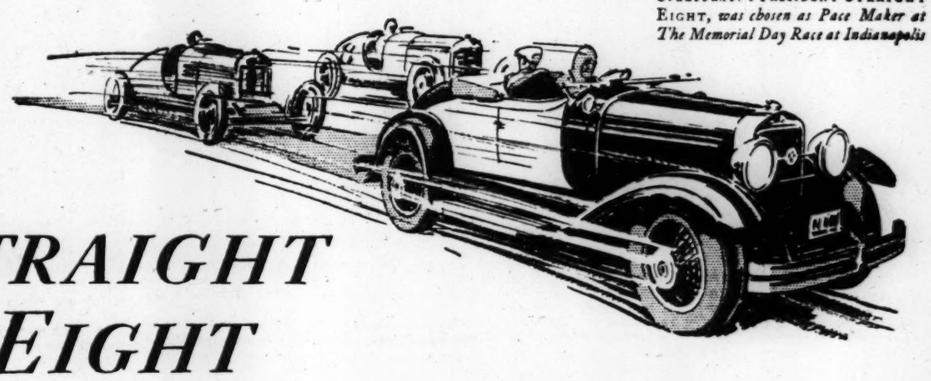
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In the passenger car field, such European aristocrats as Bianchi, Bugatti, De Dion-Bouton, Isotta-Fraschini, Mercedes-Benz and Renault, are straight-eight powered because the straight eight is *smoother, more flexible, more efficient, and better design.*

The Trend

In 1923, 10% of the makes of cars were eights. Today 41% are eights.

Today 88% of all cars built in the United States, priced at $2200 and upward, are eights.

At the recent Olympia Show in London, there were 25 makes of eight-cylinder cars, as against 13 in 1927.

At the Grand Palais in Paris, there were 27 eights shown in 1928, compared with 15 the year before!

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INDUSTRIAL LAW CHANGE PLANNED BY AUSTRALIANS

States to Have Sole Jurisdiction in Specified Labor Cases

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CANBERRA, Australia—For several years there have been indications in Australia that the system of Commonwealth industrial legislation which was introduced in 1904 was on its final trial.

The truth of those indications has been realized, and at the conference of the State Premiers held in Canberra recently Stanley M. Bruce, Prime Minister, asked them to state definitely whether they desired the Commonwealth Government to undertake full control of industrial legislation in Australia. Or, failing that, were they prepared to accept the entire responsibility themselves and to allow the Commonwealth to withdraw from the field of industrial law.

He pointed out that the only condition upon which the Commonwealth Government would continue was that it should have sole charge of Australia's industrial legislation.

The six premiers declared definitely that they preferred to have industrial questions settled without Commonwealth intervention. Mr. Bruce accepted the decision and informed the conference that he would take steps as soon as possible to submit to the Federal Parliament proposals for the abolition of the Federal Arbitration Court, reserving federal control for only the shipping and waterside industries.

Momentous Decision

This decision is regarded as one of the most momentous determinations made in Australia since the Commonwealth Government was formed in 1901. The reasons for the Federal Government's decision were ably set out by Mr. Bruce in the conference.

"The Federal Ministry does not believe that industrial regulation should be abolished," Mr. Bruce said. "It considers that legislative safeguards of proper wage standards and of proper working conditions are essential. However, both Commonwealth and the states are dealing separately with these problems.

"The Commonwealth Ministry," added Mr. Bruce, "has concluded that the present duplication of powers of the Commonwealth and the states is not only unsatisfactory in principle, but that in practice it is also responsible for serious economic waste, and for irritation between employers and employees. It imposes grave handicaps upon Australian industry, both primary and secondary. With its constitutional powers the Commonwealth can only deal with disputes which have extended to interstate dimensions.

Duplication Opposed

"Every effort has been made to make the system of federal arbitration effective, and to prevent overlapping and duplication. The result has not been satisfactory. The Federal Ministry is definitely of the opinion that extended powers must be conferred upon the Commonwealth, enabling it to exercise sole control on industry, or that the sole responsibility must be accepted by the states."

Acceptance of Mr. Bruce's ultimatum by the premiers to declare their policy has excited widespread comment throughout Australia, the general opinion being that the Commonwealth Arbitration Court has few friends among those engaged in industry. The president of the Victorian Chamber of Manufactures, James MacDougall, said that the Federal Court had broken down under its own weight, and that its abolition would remove the most fruitful source of industrial unrest and upheaval with which Australia had been burdened for a decade.

The industrial unions generally agree that the court has failed, but they do not agree that the solution of the question is abolition of the court.

The fight is now on, and the events of the next few months will be of vital importance to the industrial life of Australia.

Cardiff Reduces Rents to Workers

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

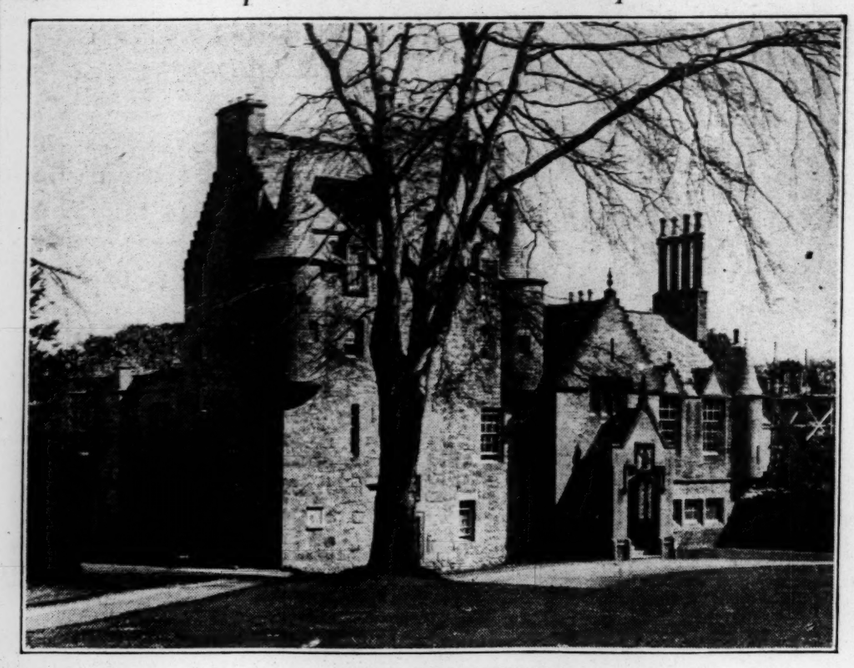
LONDON—A special resolution demanding "financial assistance for those distressed districts which, in their desire to provide ample houses for working classes, have sustained heavy losses "in doing so" was adopted by a conference of South Wales local authorities held recently at Cardiff under the auspices of the National Housing and Town Planning Council.

W. R. Williams, Lord Mayor of Cardiff, said that his city had built 3500 houses since 1919 and they were now carrying out still bigger housing schemes. Moreover the authorities had had the courage to alter their designs according to the poulation's needs. Half the trouble in housing as well as in industry, he continued, arose from people's fear of "scrapping things." Cardiff was building small houses at low rents because the working class wanted them.

The conference supported the national council's far-sighted program for building 2,000,000 houses during the next 10 years but it considred that the time was overdue when some government, some department, or some individual, ought to be able to show the way to reduce the rents of houses. It was also pointed out that in the distressed mining districts further housing schemes would necessarily depend on outside financial assistance.

T. Alwyn Lloyd, president of the South Wales Institute of Architects, said that the present depression in the coal fields offered a good opportunity, while industry was marking time, for dealing with town and regional planning schemes which were urgently needed. He added that in the Cardiff rural areas the landowners had met the town planners with real enthusiasm. The mountains to the northeast of Cardiff were now being made into a permanent reservation for the public, and the Marquess of Bute had agreed to give them permanent right of access to a wide stretch of sea-shore embracing the finest seascape in Glamorganshire.

Historic Castle Replete With Art Treasures Bequeathed to Nation



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Lord Provost of Edinburgh Opens Wide Lauriston Castle Doors to People

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EDINBURGH — The historic old mansion house of Lauriston Castle, which was bequeathed to the Nation by Mr. and Mrs. Reid, was recently formally opened by the Lord Provost of Edinburgh when he unlocked the east door with a gold key. The castle and its wonderful furnishings are in the care of John A. Fairlie, who has written a scholarly book on Lauriston.

This treasure house of art and antiquities cannot be described in a short article. Flemish tapestries, Adam mantelpieces, Chinese embroideries from the summer palace of Peking, Chinese porcelain, pictures, prints, a rare collection of Derbyshire felspar are a very few of its treasures.

Mr. Fairley, who has spent more than a quarter of a century in the care and study of these wonderful furnishings, acted as guide to the representative of The Christian Science Monitor recently. He pointed out that the house is kept as the kind donors left it. Though one of the finest art collections in the country, it has no appearance of being a museum. The finest books were sent to the National Library, but many rare prints and books still fill the shelves of the castle library.

When Bulgarian Wedding Bells Ring, Peasants Bring Wagons of Gifts

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PLEVEN, Bulgaria—The village of Petarnitsa, whose name signifies that it is built on the rocks, presents many striking examples of the working of the communal spirit that has long characterized the Slavs and especially the Bulgarians.

In this little town, which is strung along the steep banks of a narrow creek, there are 500 houses and an equal number of barns, almost all of which are new. They are solid structures of modern design made out of sun-dried or kiln-dried bricks, plastered over both inside and out. The dwellings have two stories and a basement, are roofed with excellent rectangular tiles and often have flowers in the windows and in the yard; while the barns, fashioned after models supplied by the Ministry of Agriculture, have brick floors, large haymows and cement reservoirs for manure. All of these structures have been built since the World War, in spite of hard times and political turmoil.

This has been possible because the people help each other. When the young people marry, the neighbors give them bounteous and useful gifts. Nowadays the young couples want to set up housekeeping for themselves. This is a new departure in Bulgarian customs. Formerly the households consisted of the parents, the sons, their wives and their children. The absolute master of the household was the grandfather and everything was held in common.

All property belonged to the group. All worked for the community, as the grandfather directed, and all gains went into the common treasury, also held by the grandfather. Fathers, 45 or 50 years old, had to ask this chief for money to buy shoes for the children or slates or lead pencils, or anything else. Naturally, such a state of affairs seemed undesirable to the latest "younger generation" and they have insisted on having their own homes and enterprises. This has required much division of land and animals and machinery, and would have been very difficult if the whole community had not co-operated to help the young folks.

At a wedding in Petarnitsa wheat and corn and other products are given by the wagon load. No special invitations are sent out as everyone in the village knows that he or she will be a welcome guest. They come with full sacks and often supply the newly wedded with enough food to last them for more than a year. And as a general rule the poorer the bride and groom are, the greater is the liberality of the neighbors. It has become a proverb that Petarnitsa is a good place to be married in.

This village, as most others, possesses a large common grazing ground, public woods, a co-operative dairy and creamery, a credit co-operative, a co-operative bank, an agricultural bank, communal property for the support of the school, communal property for the support of the village library, a practical agricultural school, a communal stable for stock improvement and a communal nursery for supplying mulberry shoots, necessary for the feeding of silkworms which every family raises. Perhaps it is because they all help each other in this way that the peasants of "The Village on the Rocks" are so happy and so proud of their home town.

Soviet Ikons Bought by American Woman

LENINGRAD (AP)—Mrs. Henry J. Pierce of New York, member of the unofficial American delegation touring Russia, has purchased paintings and ikons from the Soviet Government amounting to $30,000.

The pictures once hung in the famous Hermitage Gallery in Leningrad, belonging to Russian royalty, and include a superb head of a young girl by Greuze, two portraits by Nicholas Maas and a portrait of Madame le Brun by herself.

The ikons, religious pictures, date from the fifteenth century. Mrs. Pierce also bought a set of cut glass water tumblers, once the property of Catherine the Great.

India's Viceroy Gets New Home

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOMBAY—Brisk preparations are being made to complete the new Viceregal Lodge in New Delhi, the imperial capital, so that the Viceroy and Lady Irwin can move into their new residence at the end of December.

The A. D. C. wings are now complete, as is the office wing. Work is being concentrated chiefly on the Viceroy's private wings. The guest wing has assumed definite shape. Finishing touches are being put to the state rooms. Lastly, the dome having been completed, work on the interior of the Durbar Hall is well in hand.

The dome on Viceregal Lodge is regarded as the most imposing in New Delhi. It has a shell-like appearance with an open space from above. The interior covering has a special mechanism of glass for light and to keep off rain. A lotus-like spreading arrangement is connected with a switch in the main hall, which floods the whole place with light.

A small party including Lord and Lady Irwin recently were slowly lifted up in small crane baskets to the uppermost point and the Viceroy laid the last stone of the dome. Coming down, the Viceroy walked to the north court of the lodge, where the entire staff of workers, including women and children, had collected to see him.

KING APPROVES MEDAL TO EXPLORERS

Insignia of Honor Granted to Six Travelers

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The announcement of the King's approval of the awards of the Royal medals was made at the annual meeting of the Royal Geographical Society. These were as follows:

The Founder's Medal to Francis Rennell Rodd for his journeys in Aïr (French Sahara) and his studies of the Tuareg people. Mr. Rodd made two journeys in 1922 and 1927, and his work was of so thorough a character that no traveler in recent times brought back his records in better order.

The Patron's Medal to C. H. Karius, Assistant Resident Magistrate in Papua for his crossing from the Fly River to Sepik River. He was the first white man to cross the divide between the two rivers which is a difficult, waterless limestone stretch of country.

The Murchison Grant to C. S. Elton for his three seasons' study of the distribution of life in Spitsbergen which has added much to the knowledge of the fauna and flora of the island.

The Bach Grant to C. P. Visser for his exploration of the Hunza-Karakoram (Kashmir) Glaciers. This work was described as long overdue.

The Gill memorial to George Dyott who went to search for Colonel Fawcett and his son in the forests of the Amazon.

The Cuthbert Peek Grant to Lieutenant Donald Cameron for his journey across the Sahara from Nigeria to Algiers during which his party was lost for 10 days. His description of the desert route traversed is said to be a valuable contribution to the knowledge of that region.

End of School Desk Predicted

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—"I should not be surprised if, 50 years hence, the item of desks, as we know them, disappears from the estimates for the furniture of a new school." This prediction was made by Miss L. A. Lowe, president of the Association of Headmistresses of Secondary Schools, at the annual conference of the association in Leeds.

Miss Lowe expects to see "more and more day schools in the midst of 30-acre playing fields, with buildings of a simpler and perhaps less permanent structure; with unrestrained provision for light and air, and far more space than hitherto for the individual development of libraries, art rooms, craft rooms, and rooms for music and drama."

The function of examinations, said Miss Haig Brown, of Oxford High School, was first to serve as a declaration that a school feared no light thrown upon its organization and administration, its teachers, and pupils; and then, to test whether the candidate was ready to pass on to some further stage. Miss Brown found two faults with examinations: they weighted the scales too heavily in favor of the bookish-minded, and they encouraged personal competition.

Miss D. L. Walker, of Sheffield High School, discussing training in honesty of thought, said that children were often expected to think without having enough food for thought.

Chinese Missions to Be Reorganized

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PEIPING—A complete reorganization of the Congregational missions in North China has been decided upon by the representatives of all mission stations in North China, meeting at Paotingfu.

The conference passed amendments to the constitution of the governing body of the mission, whereby the executive branch of the mission becomes a "promotional board" which acts in behalf of the Chinese Congregational Church in directing all the religious, educational and other work of the churches and the missions. The significant change is that the members of the promotional board are elected by the members of the Chinese church.

In voting, as well as in qualifications for membership on the board, there is no distinction whatever between Chinese and foreign members of the church. And no foreigner may vote unless he has become a member of the Chinese church.

A number of mission institutions—particularly educational institutions—have recently placed their control virtually in the hands of Chinese workers.

The significance of the present action of the Congregationalists is that full control of the entire church and the missions is placed in the hands of members of the Chinese churches. This is considered the final stage in the development of the Chinese Christian church.

Portuguese Tree Plantations to Transform Much Barren Land

Capital Is Not Only to Be Embellished but Certain Climatic Disabilities, It is Anticipated, Will Be Greatly Bettered

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LISBON—The Minister of Agriculture has worked out a big scheme for extensive tree planting all round Lisbon, the future effects of which will not only greatly embellish the Portuguese capital, but also alter and improve some of its climatic defects.

Lisbon, besides being built upon seven hills, is surrounded by barren areas of which hills also form an important part. Without the protection of any wooded regions, the heat is intense during the summer months and, after sundown one is liable to winds from the north-east.

The Minister of Agriculture, Pedro Pinto Bravo, is convinced that his scheme will eventually completely alter these natural conditions. He proposes to transform thousands of hectares of barren land into timbered and productive soil. Thick groves of trees will form a defensive barrier against the violent gales that frequently sweep the town.

The plantations will have other important effects on the town especially in the hot season, such as attracting rain. It is generally known that the temperature above forests and wooded areas is lower than that which exists over barren districts.

The work undertaken by the Minister of Agriculture cannot speedily be concluded as the areas to be covered are very large and the soil is poor. The plantations will be made in successive zones, beginning on the side from whence the high winds generally blow, so that these first forests may form a protective barrier for other future timbered zones.

Expensive expropriation will be unnecessary, for most of the lands surrounding Lisbon are of small value, as they are so far unproductive. The state, should this be judged advisable, will help the landowners in the work of arboriculture by furnishing seeds and plants and allowing them to continue in possession of the land, on condition that they submit to the rules and regulations of the Forest Service.

PALESTINE TO MAP AND GRADE ITS SOIL

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

JERUSALEM — Professor Prossalow, of the Leningrad Academy, is expected in Palestine to study local conditions on behalf of the International Congress of Soil Experts, which met in Danzig.

Professor Prossalow, together with Professor Greifenberg, also of Russia, will prepare a map of the different grades of soil, on the lines of soil maps of Europe, America and Asia, used in agricultural colleges.

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HISTORIC FILMS' REVISION URGED FOR SCHOOL USE

Photoplays May Be Edited for Classroom Under Educator's Plan

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HOLLYWOOD, Calif.—The feasibility of editing historical and costume photoplays for use in the schools is being investigated by the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences.

This inquiry was proposed by Charles Roach, director of visual education in Los Angeles city schools, and Edward Mayer, secretary in the department of visual education, University of California.

It is proposed that the best photoplay material be preserved for visual education after it has served its entertainment purpose, according to Frank Woods, secretary of the academy. Thus such films as "Abraham Lincoln," "Robin Hood," "The Covered Wagon" and many others would continue as a living memorial to motion picture art and service.

The academy staff is studying, first, the editing of selected photoplays in co-operation with local and state departments of visual education. Most of the pictures would be reduced to one or two reels. Second, leasing and selling the films through some proper agency will be considered. Third, distribution to schools throughout the country that have undertaken visual education will be attempted. According to Mr. Roach, six states have departments similar to that of the University of California; 12 large cities are using films extensively; 100 to 150 smaller cities are in the work, and the visual education method is being extended.

Mr. Roach's communication to Douglas Fairbanks, president of the academy, enclosed letters indicating the support of many leading educators, and including the definite offer of co-operation by the Los Angeles schools' department of visual education and the departments of seven other cities in southern California.

"So far the effective use of the motion picture in the schoolroom has been limited by the fact that the school film libraries contain mostly theatrical failures or short reels that have long since served their time," Mr. Woods said. "Yale University and some other groups have produced educational films of value, but the need is still beyond the ability of schools to pay for production on a commercial basis. Motion pictures are directly related to courses in history, social science and other studies as a supplementary exposition and emphasis."

NEW YORK CITY GAINS RAPIDLY; HAS 6,000,000

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The population of New York City stands well above the 6,000,000 mark, and has increased more than 50,000 persons a year since 1920, Dr. William H. Guilfoy, Registrar of Records, in the Health Department here, has announced. This large yearly increase is estimated to be principally from natural causes, rather than any permanent influx of immigrants.

Different results were found by Dr. Guilfoy in the 18 other cities, where he has just compiled vital statistics. He reported that San Francisco had the lowest natural increase among the cities studied, followed by Seattle, Washington, D. C., Cincinnati and Los Angeles. Cities having a much higher increase were in the order named, Detroit, Milwaukee, Boston, Providence, Newark, Chicago and New York.

Iowa Crop Prices for 1928 Move Up

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DES MOINES, Ia.—Reports from 784 bankers, representing all but one of Iowa's 99 counties, show that farm profits for 1928 made a substantial improvement over 1927. Prices, particularly for live stock, live-stock products and corn, were up considerably.

Better farm methods are being adopted throughout the state; every county reported that farm conditions are vastly improved over five years ago, and 86 found them better this year than last.

The results of the bankers' survey coincide with a recent analysis of the records kept by several hundred Iowa farmers whose operations show that farm returns averaged $600 higher in 1928 than in 1927, in 72 counties there were fewer foreclosures than in the previous year, while no counties reported that foreclosures were increasing. Land is selling at about the same price, but more actively.

INDIAN BAND NAMES TWO MAYORS 'CHIEF'

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.—Nearly 500 Indians gathered here from various reservations have just made William Laughlin, Mayor of this city, a chief of the Seneca Tribe. The Indians named him Big Falls. At the same time, C. F. Swayze, Mayor of Niagara Falls, Ont., became Chief Sweet Water of the Cayuga Tribe.

The Indians, led by a band from the Grand River Reservation, marched to the Canadian side of the Falls View Bridge, where the band played, "God Save the King." The line then marched to the American side, where the "Star-Spangled Banner" was played.

LIBRARIANS SEEKING MORE PAY IN NEW YORK

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Librarians of the public libraries of New York, Brooklyn and Queens are planning organized action to obtain increased compensation. Plans for this action are now being formulated by the newly formed United Staff Associations of the Public Libraries of the City of New York, of which Miss Grace A. Conway of the New York Public Library, is president.

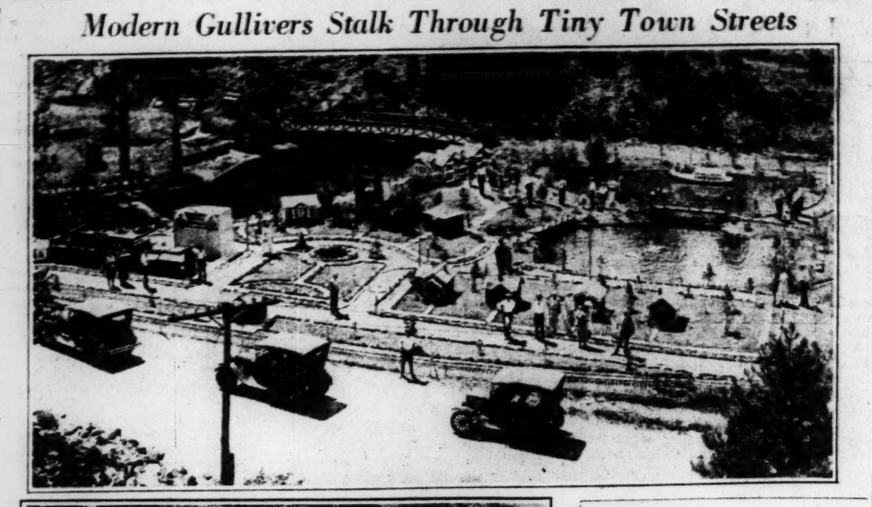
Miss Conway said the librarians in the graded service have had no general increase for five years. The funds for salaries of librarians in the circulation department, she said, are appropriated by the city, while those for the reference department are provided by endowment funds.

VICE-PRESIDENT VISITS DAUGHTER ON VACATION

WEST WARWICK, R. I. (AP)—Vice-President Curtis is resting from his official duties at Greyholme, the home of his daughter, Mrs. Lena Curtis Knight, at Riverpoint, in this town.

According to Mrs. Knight, her father plans to spend a brief and unobtrusive vacation here, passing part of his time on the farm, part in motor trips and at near-by beaches and part touring Narragansett Bay on the Knight yacht.

Modern Gullivers Stalk Through Tiny Town Streets



Upper—Toyland Parks and Lake at Turkey Creek Village. Lower—Giants Taking It Easy on Main Street Sidewalk.

Tiny Town on Turkey Creek Attracts Thousands to Its Mining Toyland

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DENVER, Colo.—In a setting formed by gigantic mountains, with towering peaks of 14,000-feet altitude guarding the distant sky line, lies "Tiny Town."

This little village, built on the banks of Turkey Creek in the Rockies 21 miles from Denver, is a midget city whose main business street is only a few feet long, and whose highest business structure is the height of a medium-sized man.

George E. Turner, a business man of Denver, is the designer of "Tiny Town." Originally he intended merely to build a toy village, partly to amuse children and partly to advertise his business. Today "Tiny Town" is in many respects a faithful reproduction of a mining town of the 70's, with its old-fashioned hotel, grocery store, "general emporium," hall and railroad station.

Against the mountain sides are perfect reproductions of the mine structures of some of the famous gold mines of Leadville, Cripple Creek, Idaho Springs and Black Hawk. A bridge spans a "river" near the little railroad station. An ore wagon, drawn by six cast-iron horses, stands on a mountain road, headed for one of the mills.

There is now a complete residential section to "Tiny Town," all built to scale. Every building and all of the streets are electrically illuminated at night, so that travelers in Turkey Creek can see the lights twinkle for a considerable distance. Inside a little "cathedral," with twin spires, a loudspeaker has been installed, and on Sundays the strains of a choir may be heard to issue from it. The loudspeaker is connected by wire with a phonograph in Mr. Turner's bungalow, a short distance away.

Some time ago Mr. Turner, finding that his hobby was taking too much attention from his business, turned it over to others after eight years' work on it.

"I had packers in my warehouses construct the little houses and stores in their spare time," he said, "and shipped them up the canyon. In the meantime I designed and laid out the scheme of streets and building groupings."

The entire village takes up less than a city block of space. There is scarcely an hour in the day that sightseers may not be seen around.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Harry W. Bradfield, Rochester, N. Y.
Mrs. Harry W. Bradfield, Rochester, N. Y.
Mrs. Fannie Jacobs, Tulsa, Okla.
Albertine H. Jacobs, Tulsa, Okla.
Mrs. Elizabeth Raymer, Chicago, Ill.
Michael M. Raymer, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Ed. Harnick, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Jean Turbyfill Courtney, Oklahoma City, Okla.
John H. Courtney, Oklahoma City, Okla.
Paul K. Blood, Groton, Mass.
Frank M. Lotridge, Saginaw, Mich.
Mrs. Frances B. Walker, Cincinnati, O.
Mary E. Rost, Richmond, Ind.
Ora D. Spillman, Washington, D. C.
Ida J. Everson, Staten Island, N. Y.
Ida G. Everson, Staten Island, N. Y.
Mrs. Rachel Shaffer, Tulsa, Okla.
Yvonne Coles, Washington, D. C.
Mrs. F. G. Barber, New London, Conn.
Miss Betty Barber, New London, Conn.
Mildred E. Allen, Portland, Me.
Martha E. Durgin, Portland, Me.
Mrs. Nellie B. Durgin, Portland, Me.
Clara E. Fries, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mrs. H. A. Miles, Roselle Park, N. J.
Sara V. B. Schenck, West Medford, Mass.
Richard A. Weiss, Queens Village, N. Y.
Mrs. W. R. Beals, Lewiston, Me.
Mrs. L. W. Replogle, Muncie, Ind.

New Maps Required for Air Navigation

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Expansion of aviation has necessitated the compilation of new sectional airway maps in addition to the strip charts now in use.

The Coast and Geodetic Survey announces that new charts will cover four degrees of longitude and three degrees of latitude, since much flying is being done away from established airways where strip charts are of little value.

There are many more airplanes in the hands of private users than are owned by transport companies flying established routes, the announcement points out. "In 1927," it says, "the scheduled flying on established airways was something like 6,000,000 miles, while the flying done by private airplane owners was estimated at 30,000,000 miles. At the close of 1928 there were 200 airplanes in service owned by airway operators and almost 8000 privately owned airplanes.

"The enormous increase in private ownership of airplanes makes the production of sectional airway charts, not confined to depicting an established airway route, an imperative necessity."

FORD SUED FOR $2,000,000

TAMPA, Fla. (AP)—Attorneys for Fred W. Furen, inventor, St. Petersburg, have filed a suit for $2,000,000 royalties against the Ford Motor Company of Detroit, charging that placing the gasoline tank within the body of the car, with an inlet on the outside, infringed on a basic patent issued to Mr. Furen in December, 1924.

North Carolina Leads in Debt-Free Homes

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RALEIGH, N. C.—William A. Graham, Commissioner of Agriculture, addressing the State Farmers' Convention here, declared he declined to be a pessimist. While he admitted that there had been much talk about "hard times," he was unwilling, he said, to wear a long face in North Carolina, "so long as North Carolina leads the Nation in debt-free homes, has over 50 educational institutions of college grade, remains the first state in the South in power production, has more than 7500 miles of roads and is still extending its highway system and is worth $5,000,000,000."

In spite of the fact that North Carolina is not generally regarded as a wheat-growing state, it produced 5,150,000 bushels last year, he pointed out.

The address revealed also that North Carolina farmers are diversifying their crops today more than ever before. Last year crop values totaled $304,101,000. Of this amount, nearly $150,000,000 came from what are termed "diversified" crops, that is, things to eat.

UNIONS TO AID CAR STRIKERS

NEW ORLEANS, La. (AP)—Organized labor has voted against calling a general strike in New Orleans in sympathy with the striking street car men, but agreed to donate 5 per cent of its earnings to the idle union conductors and motormen for the duration of the strike.

FRANCO-GERMAN TRADE ACCORD IS PREDICTED

Berlin Editor Claims Both Countries Need Each Other's Resources

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—There is no question that negotiations for pulling down the present economic barriers between France and Germany are about to begin, said Dr. Stern-Rubarth, Berlin editor, speaking on Franco-German relations before students and faculty of the University of Michigan.

Dr. Rubarth is head of the Wolff Telegraph Service in Germany, which corresponds somewhat to the American Associated Press and is regarded as the semi-official organ of the German Foreign Department.

If it were left to the people of Europe, there would never be war, said Dr. Rubarth. He emphasized particularly the fact that personal relations between the German and the French peoples have always been friendly. This was true before the late war, during the war and after the war.

The Franco-German situation, he said, can be described something like this: In the United States there is coal, iron, oil, all kinds of soil and all kinds of climate. It is a country combining in itself all great advantages. In Europe, on the contrary, one country has iron, one coal, another good climate and still another fine soil. Each country needs the resources of the others. So it happens in the case of Germany and France, each struggles along with its own inferior product, to a certain extent, refusing the output of the other. An economic union of the two would work for the better development of both.

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†38 HANOVER ST. (near Scollay Sq.)
*130 Summer St. (Bet. Devonshire and High Sts.)
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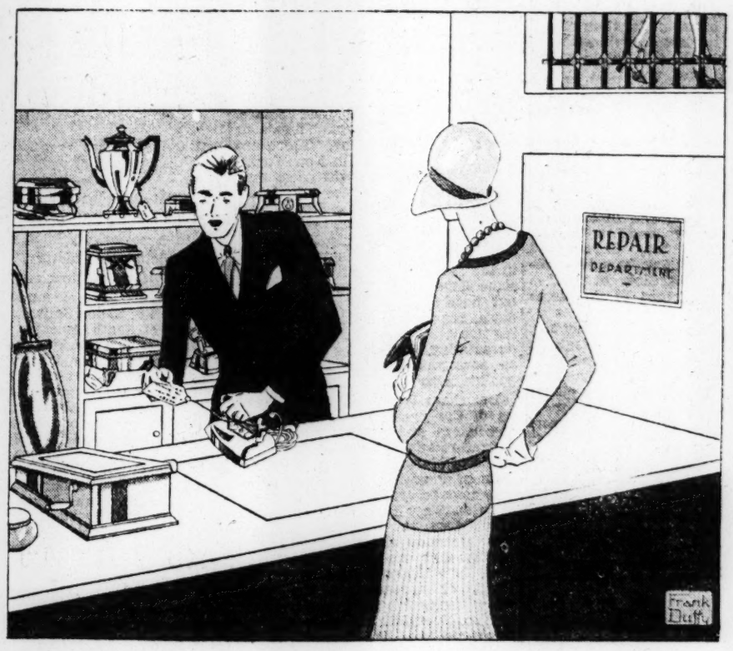

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

Caliphs of Chicago

Chicago: A More Intimate View of Urban Politics, by Charles Edward Merriam. New York: Macmillan. $3.50.

AS A literary center, Chicago does not thrive. As soon as one of its novelists or poets makes a reputation he is off for New York and the publishers' luncheon tables. But as a literary topic it shows increasing vitality. The books about it would make a respectable library in themselves, and the authors are almost as varied in type as the Chicago citizenry itself. Indeed, it does offer the richest and most varied setting for fiction and the drama the world has ever known. No other city in history has sprung so suddenly into enduring greatness, harbored so many foreign and even exotic types, furnished such glaring contrasts of the Gold Coast and the slum, displayed so much of desperate crime coincidently with such amazing manifestations of benevolence and public spirit as has and does Chicago. No five-foot shelf, nor 50-foot, will hold the volumes devoted to the diagnosis of her maladies, the eulogy of her virtues and the narration of her full-blooded romance.

To the student of politics Chicago offers a peculiarly interesting study. Only New York harbors a citizenship of such varied and antagonistic nationalities. Less than one-quarter are classed as "Americans." Twenty-five other nationalities are represented in numbers sufficient to engage the attention of politicians. For some reason no permanent organization has ever been built to emulate the victories of Tammany in New York. Personality rather than organization has counted in city politics and the dynasty of the Carter Harrisons, father and son, constituted the only enduring political domination. With the exception of this pair of superpoliticians the mayors in the last half-century have seldom enjoyed more than one term in office. Feudal barons of politics, this one controlling the Bohemian vote, that one dominating the district known to Mr. Dooley as "beyant th' tracks," march upon primaries or nominating conventions backed by their faithful retainers and must be bargained with. Traction, gas, schools, "America First," prohibition, graft, public improvements all furnish issues over which politicians wrangle and voters take sides. The man who seeks the mayoralty must shrewdly seize the issues which will count, and gather about him those local chieftains who can most certainly get out the vote, or he is lost. Earnest convictions on great issues must of course be expressed but, the while, a friendly eye must occasionally be cast on Hinky Dink, Bathhouse John and others of their sort.

Charles E. Merriam has been a force for good in Chicago politics for 25 years. A professor in the University of Chicago, he has been far from academic in his methods when in the political arena. A member of the City Council, he fought the "gray wolves" and commanded their respect. As a candidate for Mayor, he was beaten by only 17,000 votes by the most redoubtable of campaigners, Carter H. Harrison the Second, who had back of him the prestige of three mayoralty terms, while his father had served ten. No one is better equipped to write of Chicago politics than Mr. Merriam, and in this volume he has set forth the political problems of a great and cosmopolitan city in a way that is both informative and stimulating. It is worth while to have played a part in such a civic drama as that of Chicago, to have been a factor, even an inconspicuous one, in the problem of its government.

In writing of it, as in working at it, Professor Merriam is finely tolerant, dispassionate and clear of understanding. He is able to understand why forces which to the reformer seem wholly evil get their impetus and support from masses of voters who really think they are acting commendably. He sees, as few publicists seem to see, how slight in proportion to the great progress of the city are the notorious and scandalous cases of political corruption and graft from which municipal government in the United States seems inseparable. He believes in Chicago's destiny. What man who really lived in the midst of its Babylonish turmoil for the first quarter of this century would not? He can write with knowledge of "the Big Fix" and its alliance between crime and the corrupt officials of the law, of the real city builders and the pathetic pretenses of "Big Bill, the Builder"; of the cross-currents of race, religion, sex and the press which complicate politics; he can sketch admiringly such leaders as the Harrisons, Senator Deneen, Julius Rosenwald and Samuel Insull, Clarence Darrow and Raymond Robins, and find some measure of good in Roger Sullivan, George Brennan and "Bill" Thompson.

But amidst all the murk and the turmoil of political chicanery he visions the future awaiting the great city. He declares that "Chicago has never rested lightly whether under the yoke of its gangsters, its public utilities, or its reformers or its racial or religious enthusiasts, but has from time to time unhorsed them all and fled their control. If it has had no towering civic leaders to adorn its local hall of fame, neither has it fallen into the hands of a Tammany like New York, or a predatory organization like that which grips Philadelphia for long and dreary periods of time."

No city in the world more fully justifies such a study as this of Chicago, and Professor Merriam has well performed the task. W. J. A.

Illustration by Gertrude Hermes for "The Pilgrim's Progress," Published by the Cresset Press. Reproduced From "The Woodcut No. III," Edited by Herbert Furst and Published by The Fleuron, Ltd., London. Three Hundred Copies Are for Sale in the United States by Random House, New York.

Quixote of Jermyn Street

Mr. Thake, His Life and Letters, by "Beachcomber." London: Bles. 7s. 6d.

IT IS a well-known point in controversy that the Americans, the English, the Irish, the Scotch, and the Argentines, the Portuguese and the Greeks, for that matter, have no sense of humor. This is true because they all say so. Laborious hours spent in the explanation of one another's jokes have convinced them that that exquisite distillation of human feeling does not exist among them. They could not hope for the success Mr. Thake had, when on his way to the United States he sang a song entitled "No, we have no bananas," at a ship's concert; or for that touch of genius which makes the whole world kin, at which he hints in his conversation alone with the captain. "I looked through his glasses. 'See any land?' he asked, good-humoredly. 'No, Captain,' I answered, for I think he was chaffing. 'No land, but lots of sea,' I added, and we joined in the laugh that followed."

But in spite of these momentary successes it is with some misgiving that one thinks about the reception Mr. Thake will get from a non-English public. His own cautious efforts to suppress his nationality and to be mistaken for an American were heroic, but they turned to what, in a later stage of his unhappy life, he would have calleld, "Red Sea fruit." Though he had stood by Niagara Falls crying "Attaboy" aloud and with enthusiasm, he was amazed to hear his neighbor say, "Guess you're an Englishman." Where Mr. Thake failed, can Beachcomber succeed? It will be a sad day, a kind of twilight, perhaps, when we all laugh at the same jokes for the same reasons.

On the other hand, there is more than a touch of universality about Mr. Thake. He has a "dual personality." He is the English gentleman's caricature of himself, the personification, the sublimation of Kensington—we are not quite happy about the Jermyn Street address—the monument to breeding without brains, dignity slow in the uptake, good nature without familiarity, and "Floreat Etona"—or any other public school—with a smut on its nose or its hat round the wrong way. When he says, "'I believe you are right,' I said to him and he agreed," or, "There are also English papers (in New York), but naturally as you will guess they are some days behind the actual date of the moment. Perhaps I can put it better by saying that the news I read today in the Daily Express of some days ago, is the news you read in the same paper of that date, only some days ago: although to people out here it was—or rather is—today's, not in actual date, but allowing for transit"—we recognize that devastating passion for the obvious as somewhat our own and hope against hope it is not ours only.

But there is the other Mr. Thake, he of the great company of comic characters and knights errant, the distant relative of Don Quixote, the shade of Malvolio, the rod out of the stem of Pickwick, those benign few who have become fools that they may be wise. They have the trustfulness of children, the innocence of Eden, the demeanor of saints. They have not learned suspicion. They carry with them the code of chivalry. The world of appearances, the world which seems flat and is really round, is true. Everybody is as good as we think we are. The Sanchos of the world think these are windmills we are tilting against! Noble, fatuous, sententious Mr. Thake, there is no one in the world who does not recognize in you some shadow of himself. V. S. P.

An Australian Imperialist

The Splendid Adventure. By the Rt. Hon. W. M. Hughes. London: Ernest Benn. 21s net.

THIS book is a picture of the British Empire from the point of view of an observer situated on the circumference of the great web of dominion which the British have spun across the seas and lands of the world. Mr. Hughes, sometime Prime Minister of Australia, Labor politician who has evolved into an imperialist of the Palmerstonian type, was during the Great War called into the inner councils of the Empire, both during the war and during the peace. It was Hughes who, at Versailles when President Wilson incredulously and loudly inquired whether Australia would flout the opinion of the whole civilized world, answered: "You've hit it, Mr. President!"

Clemenceau, the Tiger, at once fell in love with such a superb realist and used to say to Lloyd George: "Bring your cannibal along."

The book the cannibal has written is typical of the man and of the type he represents. To such men the white man's burden is no empty phrase, it is a religion. Mr. Hughes slashes out unconventionally and sometimes indiscreetly; he says what he means and means what he says. Some of it is good sense and statesmanlike, some of it reads like a speech to a mass meeting on election day. His attack on Britain's free trade policy is extremely crude; his proposals for an imperial policy of migration will stand the test of time and may bear fruit.

The first section of his book in which he describes the processes by which the British Dominions gained equality of status with the mother country will be found very useful by those both in and out of the British Empire who are mystified by the manner of its constitutional growth. In the second part of the book Mr. Hughes discusses inter-Empire relations, Egypt and India, and in the third and concluding portion he roams vigorously and without much attention to people's toes over a wide field which enables him to abuse certain aspects of American national policy, as well as the Canadians for wanting ambassadors and the South Africans for their attitude toward the Empire.

It is impossible, in the compass of a short review, to discuss Mr. Hughes's imperialism or the nature of the foundations of his philosophy. He is not a statesman but a politician, by which I mean that he thinks in terms of today rather than of what may be 10 years hence. It is not that he is devoid of vision but that, like the Nation he represents, he is impatient of tradition.

It takes all sorts to make a world; one may mention a United States of America, a China and a British Empire, and it takes all sorts to govern that world, such as a Roosevelt, Wilson, Sun Yat-sen, Balfour, a Lloyd George or a Hughes.

The people in the world of differences drawn together today by the wireless beam, the rushing plane and international trade, need above all things understanding of their differences as a preliminary to a common creed and a common peace. This book is recommended as a guide to the unraveling of some of the secrets of the methods and thoughts which have made the British Empire what it is—but there are others not mentioned in this book.

Bookman's Holiday

By L. A. SLOPER

Going Places and Doing Things

SO LONG as you're going somewhere, you're bound to be doing things—this is the American credo; and for all we know, the credo of other nationals. It's obviously only when you remain in one place that you can be idle. Observe, for example, the man who has just rushed across the street through heavy traffic.

Even Bookmen are bitten by this bug. A Bookman's vacation, like his holiday, is his only time for reading; at least, for reading what he wants to read. Our own aim, at such a time, is to go home, turn everybody out, sink into a big chair and get our head lower than our feet.

But, as Michael would say, try and do it. We mean to turn people out, but somehow we become the routed. We learn that it is absurd for us to want to read for three weeks on end; that we read too much the rest of the year; that what we need is an outing, a change, a rest from reading, lest we dry up and crack. It sounds plausible. We are persuaded. We will not consent to be parted from our shelves over night; but we will "take day trips."

Fortunately, we have a large supply of small books on hand. One of these can be slipped into a pocket unnoticed. In this way we hope to combine with our outing some reading. Of course this plan precludes any excursion that requires prolonged exertion on our part, such as rowing or bicycling. But one can walk for short distances, or one can ride on a harbor boat.

The day we chose the harbor boat, our companion was "The Red and the Black," in the one-volume Modern Library edition, recently issued. Thus we could leave our more pretentious two-volume edition on the shelf—and it was well, because before we got home we had dropped the smaller copy in a moist spot on deck. (Note the excellent judgment of the editors of the Modern Library: for their first Stendhal, in the face of critical pronouncements, they choose "The Red and the Black" rather than "The Chartreuse of Parma.")

Now if we were as thoroughgoing a Bookman as Peter, we should have spent the day on the harbor boat, which makes only an hour's run. Peter, some years ago, was a Boston newspaper man. He seldom turned in a report that he was sent after, because something more interesting usually diverted his attention—a bird, or a derelict, or, more commonly, a book. But he did frequently write things that the good reporters could not have written. So he was kept on for a time.

The Editor thought Peter needed a vacation. So he had his secretary buy a ticket for a town in Vermont, collect Peter, put him on the train and stay with him until it started in order to be sure Peter didn't wander off into another. When the right train pulled out, Peter was on it, with his nose in a book.

Although he had been asked to send a postcard on his arrival in Vermont, the first news of him came in a telegram from Montreal, saying he had forgotten to leave the train at his destination, and would the Editor wire the fare back to the Vermont town.

The Editor did. Next day Peter turned up again at the office. He had overlooked his stop again. But he had read several books, he told us happily.

Lacking Peter's absorption, we were distracted on the harbor boat by an entertainment that never was provided in the old days when these trips seemed adventurous: a musical program by a violin and a wonderful instrument that must have been an accordion—but it had a keyboard like a piano's. The violinist was a businesslike young woman, but the player of the accordion was a figure of romance, a dark and slender youth of an incomparable assurance. His uniform was shipshape, but the cock of his head told you that here the man made the clothes. When he saw us watching him he tossed his head the higher, as one who accepts a just tribute. He has the confidence, we thought, to go as far at least as Julien Sorel, and the self-possession not to come to so sorry an end.

A pleasant spot to finish a book after dinner is on the Charles River Esplanade, while you wait for the orchestral concert under Arthur Fiedler to begin; if, again, you can detach your interest from your fellow-listeners. Here, for example, is one reading the Red Book; but what is this? The story he is reading is by Rebecca West. Yes, Rebecca West, along with Sam Hellman and Albert Payson Terhune and Bruce Barton.

And when, later, you pick up a copy of the magazine, you find that Rebecca West, who writes that London Letter in the Bookman of New York, can also equal the literary style of Sophie Kerr: " . . . she had had need to look at every single person who came near her to see if they meant harm." We have always admired Miss West, but we had no notion she was as versatile as that.

Pepys the Civil Servant

Further Correspondence of Samuel Pepys. Edited by J. R. Tanner, Litt.D. London: G. Bell & Sons. 18s. net.

THERE is a sense in which the publication of the most famous of diaries may be said to have done its author's memory a disservice. True enough that but for the diary Samuel Pepys would hardly have been remembered at all, except by close students of his period or of naval history. He would have been as obscure as are hosts of other men who have attained to a moderate eminence in the service of their country, for his achievements whether as a musician or a Fellow of the Royal Society were not enough for fame.

Yet the side of him which is most prominent in these fascinating pages is not what won him the respect, which he undoubtedly enjoyed, of the more discerning of his contemporaries. He emerges from them as rather a frivolous figure, given to gossip and very fond of the playhouse. That, at any rate, is the aspect of him which most vividly impresses the general reader who, not being greatly interested in details of long past naval administration, pays most attention to his livelier entries. But there was another and a more serious Pepys. If he relaxed in his hours of leisure, when he was at his office, and he spent the greater part of his time there, he was an industrious and efficient civil servant.

It is this Pepys which is mainly visible in the letters which Dr. Tanner has edited with such care and scholarship; of which the present volume is the third, although its contents are earlier in date than those of its predecessors. Penned for the most part at the Navy Office and addressed to the commissioners of the Navy and other officials, including the future King James II as Lord High Admiral, they abound in details of the work with which Pepys was entrusted.

The impression conveyed is that he did that work extremely well, that nothing was too small for his attention and that he nearly always had clear and sound views on what should be done. He went into the minutest calculations and knew to half an inch the proper measurement of masts. This book will have a special appeal, therefore, to specialists, but there is no reason why they should be its only readers, for its prevalent theme is an interesting one to all who care at all for history. Nor are that quaint humor and that terse and vivid way of writing, which make the peculiar charm of the diary, missing from the letters.

Occasionally, too, we get glimpses of Pepys the connoisseur, as when he asks a friend abroad to get him Gamboust's map of Paris, "which is the best I have seen, either of that or any other city," and "all the heads of persons of quality cut by Nanteuil," or when he thanks another for his "late kindness touching the relics of Apollo's statue at Delphos," and speaks with pleasure of the possession of "the headless body of a small figure . . . very ancient, I believe, and (I am sure) very finely wrought."

Underlining Bolivar

Bolivar, by Michel Vaucaire. London: Constable. 7s. 6d. net. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $3.50.

FROM the "jacket," this small volume would appear to belong to a series which is concerned with "picturesque history," and certainly if it is the picturesque that is desired there is ample material for it in the life of Simon Bolivar, the "Liberator" of South America from the Spanish yoke. The break-up of the Spanish Empire in America at the beginning of the last century was no time for armchair warriors or theorists; powder and shot were the accepted forms of propaganda.

"From Mexico to Cape Horn there was civil war," announces the first sentence of one of the later chapters of this book and though that refers to the time when Bolivar himself was nearing the end of his effective career, most of his work was done amid the fiercest civil warfare. There were sheer brutes, and treacherous brutes, on both sides; Bolivar himself was no Rollo, but against most of his fighting contemporaries he stands out not only as a dashing and determined soldier but as a model of political ability and good faith. Hence the influence which he exercised over South American history. In a company of cutthroats even a little honesty goes a long way—particularly if the honesty is backed by as much courage as the fiercest of the cutthroats possesses, to say nothing of rather more military ability.

This book, however, would have been more effective if its style had been less dramatic; the mere facts of a Bolivar's career are sufficiently "picturesque" without attempts at added emphasis. It is the wrong sort of "Latin" emphasis which the writer attempts; and the best that can be said for the translation into English is that it faithfully conveys the essential quality (or defect) of overemphasis in the original. But some of us, even though we like our history "picturesque," prefer the methods of a Strachey or a Maurois.

Performance and Promise

Clare Drummer, by V. S. Pritchett. London: Benn. 7s. 6d. net.

"CLARE DRUMMER" is a profoundly sympathetic study, not only of the heroine, but of her parents in the Dublin middle-class household to which she belongs. Clare, thwarted in her love for Oriel Enctrury, a virginal male butterfly, smoulders and gleams, by turns pathetic, splendid and vindictive, and Captain Tremble (as vital a realization as Clare) is drawn into her passionate disturbance.

The author's remarkable imaginative resources enable him to give a vivid individuality to Colonel and Mrs. Drummer, Clare's parents, whose characters extend and deepen and help to explain hers. His happy combination of humor and wit has indeed made his penetrating observation triumphantly expressive. Even minor characters add to the depths of the story by their convincing individualities. There are, for instance, Julia, Clare's unfaithful friend, in whose mind "social flawlessness and Christianity were the same thing" (and Oriel Enctrury was socially flawless), and the Dublin physician, Dr. Anderson, whose "honesty was vicious. He was mean and intelligent."

The author's satirical wit is most effective, too, in presenting certain aspects of Dublin against its beautiful backgrounds of mountain and sea. His feeling for the beauty of inhuman "nature" as well as for the absurdities of a suburban landscape is released only through interest in his characters.

As for the writing, it is mostly very good. At the beginning Mr. Pritchett does seem to yield to a dangerous tendency. He likes to pirouette on the fine point of a phrase and, unfortunately, to juggle with a few metaphors, which invoke comparison with Osbert Sitwell—not at all to Mr. Pritchett's advantage, because behind the Sitwellian manner there is the instinctive verbal rightness of the poet. Once the moving drama of his characters begins to occupy the author's full attention, these verbal tricks give place to that unobtrusive and illuminating rightness which is the essence of good literature. As a result of reading "Clare Drummer," we shall look forward eagerly to Mr. Pritchett's second novel, for we see no sign in his first that he may not achieve an enviable fame as a novelist.

It is a pity that the publishers have not given the book a more attractive dress. Here is a novel that one wants to read carefully to get its full flavor, and it is printed in small, badly-set type. It is bad policy not to print a good novel well.

Politics and the Law

Politics and Criminal Prosecution, by Raymond Moley. New York: Minton, Balch & Co., New York. 1929. $2.50.

ENFORCEMENT of criminal law in the United States was a disgrace to civilization, William Howard Taft declared. President Wilson used the word shocking. Mr. Hoover in a short time in office has twice gone further than either, and declared that conditions indicate a subsidence of the foundations of the Republic. He has also stated that a curb on lawlessness is the major problem before the Nation. In view of these statements it would seem that at least a few laymen might be sufficiently stirred to go to certain semi-technical books of the kind which Professor Moley has prepared, in this instance, and acquaint themselves with what the discussion is all about.

This particular book is not light reading, though it is not difficult either, and for those who are prepared to take the first step in understanding the situation that has been so variously condemned, and upon such high authority, it offers a convenient approach.

The trouble all is that the processes of justice in America are inextricably bound up with politics, especially city politics, and that the latter are tainted by personal ambition, favoritism and greed. Americans as a whole, have been more interested in the pursuit of prosperity than in the proper administration of their municipalities, although they have had the comfortable feeling that, even if a Boss ran their city, he did not affect the tone of national, as distinct from municipal, life. In this, it appears, they were mistaken. Professor Moley deals with one major aspect of the subject, the political authority given the average county or city prosecuting attorney. Put down in cold print, it makes rather astonishing reading. The prosecutor, it seems, has discretion to decide whether to press a case, compromise it, or drop it. He wields this power every day and hour. He becomes the arbiter of American criminal justice.

The result of this, and other phases of the present juridical system, is seen in the high crime rate. Somebody has remarked that if the "Forty Thieves" were arrested in a typical American city, only 6 would be punished. And that is an average record at present. However, if a crime involves publicity or sensationalism, it is likely to be pressed vigorously, for in that direction lies the political fortune of the incumbent of the prosecuting office.

Most local prosecutors are young men "on the make" politically. Professor Moley studies the biographies of Congress and finds a striking number of members who began their careers in this field. The average is something like 40 per cent of the lawyers in Congress. The result is seen in the Senate, where "government by prosecution" is the natural outcome of the antecedents of members.

The author does not attach a happy ending to his book, in the way of a "program for reform." A few, rather simple changes may be made, he thinks, but fundamentally it is a question of the outlook of the American people—"that will show," he thinks, "little modification in this generation." This was written before Mr. Hoover's proposed commission on legal reform, and it remains to be seen whether the President can stir the Nation out of its lethargy.

A Tolerant View

American Estimates, by Henry Seidel Canby. New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co. $3.

DR. CANBY is resolved to lift the cloud and discover the silver lining. He admits a vast amount of noise, vulgarity and incoherence in current literature, with standardization still ascendant, but he thinks, or hopes, that incoherence and noise may indicate vigor, that vulgarity is mainly a reaction from sentimentality, that standardization is the first step on the road to individuality.

The last hope sounds paradoxical and needs more explanation, which Dr. Canby gives in full. His point is that as prosperity and culture become widespread, those who are emerging from barbarism into civilization want rules of etiquette, not only about clothing and manners but about their thinking and reading. When millions who have not read beyond the newspapers, if there, begin to crave fiction and essays, the magazines that supply them successfully will be standardized. "You cannot begin to civilize all of the pople all of the time except by broad methods broadly applied. The next generation of these upward-striving millions will perhaps begin to see that there is a higher grade of culture where one thinks for himself.

This is one explanation of standardization. In addition, Dr. Canby intimates that it is a stage which America is passing through on the way to becoming homogeneous, a stage that European countries lived through years ago. "We shall have to become a race before we can appreciate diversity."

It is not simply when Dr. Canby is looking at literature in the large that he finds a silver lining. He discovers it in a number of the smaller details of current writing; or like a merciful judge, unearths the extenuating cause. Nevertheless, there are some things that he does not very well like. For instance, he does not care for critics who exploit their own personality; he does not admire the "gyring and gimbling" of Miss Gertrude Stein; he would fight at all times against cheap vulgarity. What he does urge is a fair examination, to see what is real and what is shoddy, what is honest and what is leering.

There is a large amount of serious reading in "American Estimates." Many of the essays have appeared before in print, but possibly not most of those in the section headed "Style in English," a subject about which Dr. Canby writes with clear conviction. Altogether he presents a calm and unprejudiced survey of the milling mass of American writing and thinking. He pleads for a third party among critics and readers—a party of skeptics who shall be unswayed by current opinions, take the best from all sides, and yet hold deep within them opinions of their own. This is Dr. Canby's goal, but his inherent mood is tolerant rather than skeptical.

Isles of Opportunity

The Philippine Islands. Two volumes, by W. Cameron Forbes. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $12.50.

TO MANY citizens of the United States the Philippine Islands are no more than a vague outpost, vague as to geographical position and political content. W. Cameron Forbes, writing out of the experience of 10 years' service with the Philippine Government, supplemented by a later visit as a member of an important commission, has made a valuable contribution to the scant American colonial government literature.

Mr. Forbes writes as a civil servant, as a trained man of business, as a careful executive. The account set down by him is essentially one of facts; it is thoroughly and accurately informing; at all points he safeguards himself by copious footnotes. One feels that nought is set down in prejudice and that no one but Mr. Forbes could have made this particular contribution to modern history.

One cannot strip any account of these islands entirely of sentiment and romance. The first conspicuous figure in the movement for Philippine reform was José Rizal, patriot and martyr. "The volley that brought death to Rizal sounded the knell of Spanish dominion in the Philippine Islands," writes Mr. Forbes, commenting upon Rizal's execution by the Spaniards. "It is eminently proper that Rizal should have become the acknowledged national hero of the Philippine people," he adds. "The American administration has lent every assistance to this recognition."

Referring to the American occupation of the Philippines, Mr. Forbes draws the deduction that never were the effects of unpreparedness more abundantly exemplified than in the management of the Philippine campaign. Had the United States had adequate preparation in men, equipment and ships, it should not have taken a month to capture Manila and maintain peace throughout the islands, he writes.

"Among the earlier and most regrettable consequences of American unpreparedness," he cites, "was the necessity under which Admiral Dewey found himself of placing Spaniards as prisoners in the hands of insurgent Filipinos."

Referring to the problem of what to do with the Philippines, Mr. Forbes points out that, from the beginning, it was not desired to give the islands statehood; the Government was poorly organized to take care of dependencies, and the word colonial was abhorrent to the American people.

Mr. Forbes traces in detail the successive steps of the establishment in the Philippines of civil government, public order, stabilization of finances, organization of courts, sanitation, public works, education, prison reform, organization of civil service, improvement of labor conditions and help for agriculture and forestry.

It was much more difficult to win the confidence of the Moros and to convince them of well-meaning than was the case with tribal peoples, the former Governor-General records. Little by little, however, they became convinced of the justice of American rule. They deeply resented being governed by the Filipinos. At a meeting where the subject was under discussion, a Moro pointed to a building over which was flying two flags. "What is that strange flag (the Filipino flag) flying by ours?" he asked. "Take it down."

When Gen. Leonard Wood requested all of those present desiring American rule to raise their hands, every Moro in the room threw up first one hand and then the other until pandemonium prevailed.

The Taft Commission was instructed by President McKinley to treat the Philippine people "with the same courtesy and respect for their personal dignity as the people of the United States are accustomed to require from each other."

This, Mr. Forbes cites, is the key to the attitude in which America approached her great task in the Philippines. The only point at which the advantage of the American people is considered is in providing a preferential trade advantage which, while it has benefited American merchants, has also been advantageous to the Filipinos.

The author finds a weakness in the lack of continuity of American administrators in its dependencies and also in the lack of system. "Were all the work done by one department," he suggests, "there would be highly attractive careers offered to a desirable class of young men with a genius for administration and a desire for oversea and venturesome service, who could move from place to place as vacancies occurred and ultimately reach positions of responsibility and importance commensurate with their experience and ability." He believes that these activities should be housed in one department of the Government, and adds that he believes that the time is not distant when their importance will justify a separate department with a Cabinet official at the head. Such a department would exercise supervision in no less than 16 different places.

The United States, Mr. Forbes points out, has defrayed the expenses of the army and navy and insular defense from its own revenues, and made no charge to the Philippine Government for these services. It has also borne the expense of fortifications of the islands.

There are some, Mr. Forbes comments, who consider that these expenses are too great and that they should be charged against the Philippine Islands. Opinion is also divided as to whether or not the islands are a source of military weakness. Many Americans, however, feel that, even were the retention of the islands disadvantageous to the United States, its pledge to the Philippine people and the world that the islands should be given a stable government is one which must be fulfilled. Others feel that there is a moral obligation to withdraw. All Americans who have been in the Philippine service, the most traveled men and many men who have had an opportunity to think nationally and to carry on their business outside of their immediate environment feel that possession of the islands is beneficial to both the United States and the Philippines. If it had not been for the United States the islands could hardly have avoided the fate that has overtaken other lesser regions adjacent to the shores of Asia, absorption in some empire with exploitation in favor of the sovereign country.

"The essence of America's promise to the Filipino is that he shall be assured stability of government. . . . It is clear that the quickest way of providing this element of stability is the extension of the primary schools," says Mr. Forbes.

"It is hard for any fair-minded person to study the course of events in the Philippine Islands without feeling that, in the main, the United States has succeeded in its effort to improve the condition of the Filipinos and to prepare them for nationality."

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THE HOME FORUM

The Phraseless Melody of Wind

"I SAT for a long time looking quietly about me, scarcely thinking at all, but seeing, hearing, smelling—feeling the spring morning, and the woods, and the hills, and the patch of sky I could see."

David Grayson was sitting at the foot of a chestnut tree in a Berkshire pasture when he had the experience thus recorded in "The Friendly Road," but it is not necessary to be as far away from society as that in order to reproduce his condition. The wind among leafy trees brings it. The ocean brings it, or a waterfall. All of these produce the effect of allaying the act of thinking. They turn the entire being into a sensitive receiving set where impressions are absorbed without reflection, and, if the heart be free enough, without the intrusion of any conscious meditation. Since this cessation of thought comes with the roar of waves or falling water, or with the rustle of innumerable leaves, it seems reasonable to suppose that it is the continuous, murmurous sound that induces it. But the din of a factory, the rumble of a train, the steady undertone of a city have a quite opposite effect and stimulate thought rather than arrest it. The constant motion of leaves or waves may have something to do with it, as well as the continual flicker of light on changing surfaces. This seems to be true of the wind, for wind among fluttering leaves has a far different effect from wind among bare branches, or wind howling outside the windows of a building.

To say that wind is "the movement of air in currents from one place to another" is about as descriptive as to say that a diamond is a piece of crystallized carbon. The wind is a lullaby. The wind is the conductor of an orchestra in which the instruments are millions of softly clapping cymbals, myriads of Æolian harps, a few booming bass viols. The wind is a Debussy, weaving a flood of sound, and how much more fertile than a Debussy, for each performance presents a new orchestration. The wind is a master-mechanician, directing the illumination of an undulating stage, now green, now gray as the leaves turn, now a shimmer that conveys not color but radiance.

I sit on my balcony among the treetops. It is in the populous suburb of a great city. Other houses impinge upon the twenty-foot distance prescribed by local building laws. If I should raise my voice the inhabitants of ten separate dwellings would hear my call. But I cannot see one of them, either houses or occupants, so encompassed am I with trees. About me verdant waves of oak and birch dip and rise again. There is a huge sumach ambitiously vying with a maple, a few hornbeams, a walnut, and a plebeian wild cherry, each adding its individual green to the flexible wall that surrounds my hermitage.

Through these trees the wind is singing. It soughs, it rustles, it swishes, it sighs. While that elfin music plays in my ears there is no thinking to be done. While those glancing planes shimmer before my eyes I become an ear, an eye. Though perception is active, memory is asleep. I am very still.

Margaret Widdemer knew that state:

In this world I shall not find
Any comforter like Wind. . . .
Strong young hill-winds roistering
Up the steep! with me and Spring,
Wild wet thrilling ocean-gales
Flinging out my swelling sails,
Or the little dawning-airs
Rising pure as baby-prayers—

From my small retreat I look into motionless green alleys and caverns, where the only stirring thing is a catbird or a flicker intent on his own business. Then, by a breath, at first far-off, then constantly coming nearer, everything begins moving; swaying, twisting, floating with a cosmic rhythm and the soft hosannas of thousands of leaves together. First the sumach turns the lining of its leaves to the light, then the birches sway like white-clad countesses preparing for the dance, the oaks wave their fluttering fingers against the sky, the grapevine climbing to my balcony changes from an enameled brightness to the softness of moleskin as the great leaves present their under surfaces. The whole circle of my vision is filled with motion and with it the air is saturated with sound. Thought is washed away, quiescence flows in. And then, as suddenly as it came, the wind dies away. Or perhaps one tree, taller than the others, and touched by a higher current, keeps up a secret motion while all the rest stand still, as if that one alone was whispering with the genius of the place.

So it is on some days. On others there is a steady, daylong rush of noise, a constant upheaval of billowy green cushions from before dawn until sunset. Those are the days when I sit and look and listen, gladly.

Perhaps Robert Frost is not always so glad to hear the wind in his trees, for he has written,

I wonder about the trees.
Why do we wish to bear
Forever the noise of these
More than another noise
So close to our dwelling place?

He finds them exciting. They tempt him forth; they who talk of going but never move from the spot where they are rooted, provoke him to start out for somewhere, to make a reckless choice and go wandering.

Of all the wind lovers I believe that Emily Dickinson was the most ardent, she who hardly stirred from her own house, who ventured into the garden only for the briefest, most sequestered moment. From her window she heard the wind in the trees, and wrote about it in elfish, run-on lines:

Of all the sounds despatched abroad
There's not a charge to me
Like that old measure in the boughs,
That phraseless melody
The wind does, working like a hand
Whose fingers brush the sky.
Then quiver down, with tufts of tune
Permitted gods and me.

Hush, there is not a breath stirring. Ah, there it comes! Now, no more writing. Listen, only listen to the phraseless melody. W. K. R.

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Mozart and the Organ

At four o'clock we were followed by the Herr Kapelimeister and by Herr Schmittbauer, organist at St. Ulrich's, an excellent suave old man. I played a sonata by Beeché at first sight, rather difficult. . . . The astonishment of the Kapellmeister and organist was indescribable. Both here and in Munich I have frequently played all my six sonatas by heart. I played the 5th in G at a select peasants' parlour concert. The last, in D, goes excellently on Stein's pianoforte. He has, too, improved on the contrivance for exerting pressure by the knee. I can put it in action with the lightest touch, and when one slackens the knee-pressure a little there is no trace of an echo. Well, tomorrow perhaps I shall come to his organ—come to write about it, I mean. . . . When I told Herr Stein that I should like to play his organ, since the organ was my passion, he was greatly surprised and said, "What! can such a man as you, such a great pianist, wish to play on an instrument devoid of douceur, of expression, of piano and forte, one which is always the same?"—"Oh, there is nothing in that. The organ is still, to my eyes and ears, the king of instruments."—"Well, just as you like—" and so we set off together. I could tell at once from his talk that he thought I should do little with the organ,—that I should, par exemple, play it like the clavier. He told me he had taken Chobert, at his own request, to the organ, and "I grew anxious," said he, "for Chobert told everybody and the church was fairly full; for I knew the fellow was all spirit, fire and speed, and that is unsuitable to the organ. However, as soon as he began I changed my mind." My sole reply was, "What do you think, Herr Stein, do you suppose I shall race about on the organ?"—"Oh, you—that is quite different." We reached the choir. I began to prelude; he smiled; then came a fugue. "I can well believe now," said he, "that you like playing the organ. When one plays like that—!" At first I found the pedal a little strange to me because it was not divided. It began with C, then D and E in series. In ours D and E are above, in his E and F. However, I soon got used to it.—From "Letters of Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart." Selected and edited by HANS MERSMANN.

Results

Where a dreamer has walked
You find phantasies only, chimeras;
Where a conqueror has walked
You find empires built,
Huge cities reared under the sky,
In majesty and power;
But where a lover has walked,
You find only the little
Delicate flowers of happiness,
Many colored, many hued,
Fragile, tender, lace-beautiful,
Wonder-giving marvels.

ELINOR C. WOOLSON.

The Wesley Brothers

About the time when Isaac Watts was writing and publishing his sacred songs, two sons were born in the parsonage of the village of Epworth to the Reverend Samuel Wesley and his noble wife Susannah, "Mother of the Wesleys." . . .

The two boys grew up together in the Epworth parsonage, were at Oxford University together, were both ordained as clergymen of the Church of England, and in October, 1735, sailed together for the new colony of Georgia. John went as a missionary; Charles nominally, at least, as secretary to General Oglethorpe, Governor of the colony. In John's kit there was a copy of Watts' Psalms and Hymns. And he was especially impressed by the constant singing of a group of German Moravian colonists on board. He learned from them what spiritual songs can do for spiritual life. He studied German so as to translate some of those so dear to his fellow voyagers. In Charleston he published his first collection, and in Savannah was brought before the grand jury, charged with introducing unauthorized hymns into church worship.

Neither brother was successful as a missionary, perhaps because at that time their religion was of a rather severe and formal type. It was the remarkable spiritual experiences they passed through among the Moravians in London, after their return from America, that first gave to both brothers the peace and joy of a confident faith. These experiences changed their lives and determined their future careers. Charles started out as an itinerant preacher. John established the first of those meetings, called "societies," that were the germ of the Methodist Church. He went on translating and writing hymns until organizing and preaching absorbed all his energies.

But in Charles's heart the new happiness seemed to open a fountain of spiritual song that never ceased to flow. He was naturally a poet, and now the writing of religious verse became to him nothing less than a passion. . . . Every experience of his own, every scene and occasion of the Methodist revival, became the inspiration of a new hymn. He wrote his first within a day or two of his conversion. . . . The whole number is little if at all short of seven thousand. The best of them are perhaps as good as ever written. Most of them have some touch of hand or flash of thought that suggests a poet rather than a manufacturer.—From "Studies of Familiar Hymns," by LOUIS F. BENSON, D. D.

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The Blue House. From a Color Print (Woodcut) by Mme. N. von Bresslern-Roth.

The Hush of July

How still the July foliage! It spreads thick and hangs heavy in the woods and only the jump and catch of a gray squirrel shakes a branch or the alighting of a crow sways a bough. At midday the sun strikes through the openings in yellow spots, and at night the moonbeams search out the same openings and fall upon the moss, the lichens, the pale jewelweed, and the clinging clematis. A faint breeze may turn the leaves of the poplars and show their white under-surfaces without stirring the broad leaves of the hickory and the oak. The winds of midsummer are variable. They die out quickly and a hush succeeds—the hush which was begun in June and is continued and deepened through July and August.

The deeper hush seems appropriate to maturity. And maturity has been reached. The bobolink stops singing, the robin at evening carols a little to himself with his bill closed, the upland plover, when disturbed, responds only with a faint whistle. Almost all of the birds have stopped singing by August. . . . Still, too, are the wide-open daisies, the clustered roses, the tall hollyhocks, the fringed gentian, the flaming cardinal flower. The flowers of early summer have blown, the cherries and berries have gone, the trees have made their year's growth. . . .

The cows crop leisurely in the morning, stand in the pools whisking off the flies at noon, lie down under the trees and chew the cud in the afternoon. They, with the horses and sheep, are content with the quiet and the hush.

It is the heat of summer. A heavy haze veils the meadows and half shrouds the dark-shadowed trees. The bumble bee circles over the clover and hums around the hole in the fence rail where he has his home, the great bullfrog in the pool utters a deep bass note, as though yawning, and at dusk the night heron flies up and down the river saying "quawk!" . . . These are droning notes, and a part of the faint hum that is always in the air of summer. —JOHN C. VAN DYKE, in "The Meadows."

At Humårock

When Bruce came to Humarock in early June, he definitely and joyously left behind him the hampering confinement of fences and gates, and set his face toward a freedom that knew no bounds. Here the house stood with its face set squarely toward the sea; its flight of weather-stained steps marching down from the veranda straight to the limitless stretches of water that pounded hollowly on a glistening beach; pounded with a deep-toned roar that surrounded him pleasantly.

The wind brought the bracing sting of the Atlantic in its breath, and swept through the coarse grass behind the house with a singing cadence, carrying back to the low hills of the western horizon a hoarse, insistent echo of the sea.

All these things together were the compounded image that the name of Humarock ever afterward brought to Bruce's thought; the sea with the wind singing across it, riding in on the thundering white horses, whipping their crested manes into driving spume that struck into the face with an invigorating, refreshing sting; all these, with the sharp call of the sandpipers, delicate with a fragility that was, nevertheless, higher than wind or water.

Down the whole long sweep of the beach, at the line where the tide came at its highest point, there was a broad belt of scattered pebbles. Worn smooth by the ceaseless stir of ocean, they changed color with every touch of water. And here among the pebbles, Bruce found something that being childlike he did not attempt to define, and being grown up, found beyond any definite classification or explanation.

When the tide left the line of pebbles, and withdrew down the shining slope of beach, Bruce would lie among the gleaming stones, watching the shine of sea-wet granite gems, perceiving something that brought a stir more deep and moving than he understood. The changing loveliness was beyond comprehension; but it aroused an inward, thrilling eagerness, that only in after years he came to know as the instant, unappeasable response to beauty. A dash of sea water on a handful of pebbles, and he had before him colors that were breath-taking in their sheer beauty; opal, and green; plain, flat red that glowed into ruby and garnet depths with the first touch of sea. Day after day he carried away handfuls of the loveliest treasures, to have them dry out flat and blank, then brought them back to glowing wonder in a sandy pool.

Here on the pebbly beach was awakened that urge for beauty; beauty that was contained complete and perfected before his childish gaze on the beach at Humarock, with the touch of the wind in his face, and the high, shrill piping of the sandpipers in his ears. Through marching seasons the memory of what he had glimpsed there dwelt with him, a memory that heightened every object upon which his eyes rested. If he could have put it into words he would have said that the beauty he had found on that beach of his childhood had remained with him, touching and gilding all things, as the sea had touched stones to loveliness before his eyes.

THE Blue House is another of Mme. von Bresslern-Roth's African prints. The design is decorative and attractive, with much interesting detail, but the conflicting lines of the walls and the balcony do not clash. They stand out quite adequately in their three dimensions and in spite of the low tone of the print the color scheme is charming.

The artist shows, in this print, how fully she is able to control her love of brilliant colors. "The Blue House" may be called a harmony of subdued hues. The color which gives the print its title is a soft deep blue, with a touch of slate in it, and it is found in the ample garment of the standing woman. The blue note is repeated in the ornamentation round the door, in the bracket of the balcony, and in the open loggia. Otherwise shades of brown and a bluish-gray fill the block and help to produce an effect of that restfulness peculiar to Muhammadan houses.

The design is admirable. The walls and balconies, the roof and railing, all materialize in perfect perspective, and the women in the corner form a group of curved lines in contrast with the straight lines of the house itself.

Panorama of Wheat Fields

Yellow, green, and reddish brown
Underneath the sky,
Like a quilt in patterned squares
The wheat fields lie.

Soil and sun, rain and sun,
In seasons after sowing,
Nourish and encourage
These wheat fields growing.

It seems such a strange thing
This patterned beauty spread
Is harvested and milled
Into flour for our bread.

HELEN MARING.

Meeting Rossetti

On the night appointed, about ten o'clock, I went to Lushington's rooms, where was a company of men some of whom have been friends ever since . . . and by and by Rossetti came, and I was taken up to him and had my first fearful talk with him. Browning's "Men and Women" had just been published a few days before, and someone speaking disrespectfully of that book was rent to pieces at once for his pains and was dumb for the rest of the evening, so that I saw my hero could be a tyrant and I thought it sat finely upon him. . . . So that our host was compelled to ask if Rossetti would have all men painters, and if there should be no other occupation for mankind. Rossetti said stoutly that it was so. But before I left that night Rossetti bade me come to his studio next day. It was at the top of the last house by Blackfriars Bridge, at the northwest corner of the bridge long ago pulled down to make way for the Embankment; and I found him painting.—From "Rossetti, His Life and Works," by EVELYN WAUGH.

ВИФАНИЯ: ЕЕ ПРОДОЛЖАЮЩЕЕСЯ ЗНАЧЕНИЕ

Перевод с Английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки.

НЕБОЛЬШОЕ селение Вифания сохраняет для Христианского мира приятные и благостные ассоциации, так как оно было местом действия некоторых наиболее знаменательных событий в жизни Иисуса из Назарета: и местожительством дорогих его сердцу друзей, Марии и Марфы, и брата их Лазаря. Надо предполагать, что в их смиренной обители Учитель проводил часы тихой душевной отрады и дружеского собеседования.

Эта маленькая деревушка находится на дороге из Иерихона в Иерусалим и примыкает к восточному склону Елеонской горы. Местоположение Вифании особенно интересно для мыслителя, так как он ищет духовное значение событий за пределами так называемого чувственного восприятия или события, не только так, как оно представлено в Священном Писании, но во всех пережитых происшествиях жизни. В прогрессивном росте Указавшего нам путь, Вифания занимает место между двумя величайшими событиями в жизни Учителя. На горе Елеонской он научил своих учеников как надо молиться; в Вифании он дал исчерпывающее доказательство, что Христос есть "Воскресение и жизнь." Воскрешением своего друга Лазаря он доказал вне всякого сомнения бессмертие духовной идеи, человека, с усвоением какового смертные оставляют Адамов сон о том, что жизнь и ум находятся в материи, и поднимаются до ясного представления о человеке, как о существе всецело духовном.

Впоследствии жизнь-благовестие Учителя достигла своего высшего развития в величайшем доказательстве того, что смерти не существует. И, согласно свидетельству Луки, вознесение Учителя стало очевидным для его учеников—в Вифании. Написано: "И вывел их вон из города до Вифании и, подняв руки свои, благословил их. И когда благословляя их, стал отдаляться от них и возносится на небо."

В настоящее время Вифания носит название, произведенное от слова Лазарь: Эл-Азарай. Таким образом значение селения, как места торжества Жизни над смертью удержано и предоставлено человеческой мысли. О важности доказательства указанного выше события дается простое, на все же глубокое объяснение на стр. 75 "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" написанном Г-жею Mary Baker Eddy, открывшей и обосновавшей Христианскую Науку, в котором она говорит: "Иисус воскресил Лазаря посредством понимания того, что Лазарь никогда не умирал, а не посредством предположения, что тело его умерло, а затем снова ожило. Если-бы Иисус думал, что Лазарь жил и умер телесно, то Учитель находился бы на том же самом уровне понимания, как и те, которые похоронили его тело, и он не мог-бы воскресить его." Как изменилось представление о явлении, именуемом смертью, с тех пор, как великое положение Mrs. Eddy было предложено миру! Ясность сознания нереальности смерти должна прогрессировать, однако, под влиянием и менее значительных демонстраций и доказательств. Даже Учитель, наш высший Пример, был прогрессивен в своих доказательствах того, что он ясно понимал и чему учил.

Посредством знания и применения Христианской Науки явления болезни, страдания, греха и бедности неизменно устраняются ясным пониманием того, что Жизнь есть Бог, бесконечное добро, всемогущий, вездесущий, всегда действующий Разум. Таким образом сделаны верные шаги в направлении к достижению полной уверенности и окончательного доказательства того, что мы не должны слепо подчиняться "последнему врагу," но знать, что его предназначение быть "побежденным."

Об этих доказательствах Mrs. Eddy пишет в Science and Health (стр. 492): "Сущность бытия заключается в святости, гармонии и бессмертии. Уже доказано, что усвоение этого положения даже в слабой степени, будет поднимать физический и нравственный уровень смертных, увеличивать долговечность, очищать и возвышать их характер. Таким образом прогресс в конце концов уничтожит все, что противоречит истине, и докажет бессмертие." Она продолжает это место смелым и ясным уверением: "Мы знаем, что когда доказано, что известное положение хорошо (благо), то оно должно быть правильно. Новые мысли постоянно завоевывают почву. Нижеследующие две, противоречащие одна другой, теории—что материя представляет на себя что-то, или, что все есть Разум—будут оспаривать почву до тех пор, пока одна из них не будет признана победительницей." И заканчивает следующим положением: "Наука говорит: Все есть Разум и Его идея. Вы должны завоевать, опираясь на это положение. Материя не может оказать вам никакой помощи."

Что Христианская метафизика неизменно превосходит физику, как основу правильного рассуждения, на это имеются обильные доказательства. Вера в материю, как в причину или следствие, уступает место пониманию, что божественный Разум, единый Бог, творит все и постоянно выражает Свою собственную, совершенную природу посредством совершенных нетленных идей. Становится более общим понимание, что сущностью божественной природы является вечная Жизнь, совершенная, неизменная, всемогущая Любовь, и что все Ее проявления должны отражать эту природу и соучаствовать в ней. Тогда все то, что претендует на противление, противоположение, или на то, чтобы быть выделенным из божественной природы, или непроисходящим из нея, должно быть нереальным, иллюзорным. И доказано, что это так, когда Христос, истинная духовная идея, понимается и применяется к ложным притязаниям материальной природы и зла.

Христос Иисус постоянно представлял такие доказательства, отвергая, как он делал это, дурные или ложные убеждения, основанные на материалистическом понимании, фактами, основанными на духовном миропонимании. Христова Наука, божественный Утешитель, который согласно обетованию Учителя должен притти в мир, дает возможность целительной, возрождающей силе Духа побеждать смерть путем преодоления тех мнений, которые до сих пор представляли смерть желанной и неизбежной.

Bethany: Its Lasting Significance

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE little village of Bethany holds sweet and blessed associations for the Christian world, for it was the scene of some of the most significant events in the career of Jesus of Nazareth; and it was the home of his cherished friends, Mary and Martha, and their brother Lazarus. It is to be presumed that the Master spent hours of quiet comfort and friendly intercourse in their humble dwelling.

This small hamlet is on the road from Jericho to Jerusalem and clings to the eastern slope of the Mount of Olives. The position of Bethany is of special interest to the thinker, for he looks for the spiritual import behind the so-called material concept or event, not only as presented throughout the Scriptures, but in all the experiences of life. In the progress of the Way-shower, Bethany holds a position between two of the supreme events of the Master's career. On the Mount of Olives he taught his disciples how to pray; at Bethany, he gave increasingly full proof that the Christ is "the resurrection, and the life." By raising his friend Lazarus from death, he demonstrated the immortality of the spiritual idea, man, through the understanding of which mortals put off the Adam-dream of life and intelligence in matter, and rise to the realization of man as wholly spiritual.

Afterward, the Master's life-message culminated in the supreme proof that there is no death. And, according to Luke, the Master's ascension was made manifest to his disciples at Bethany. It is written, "And he led them out as far as to Bethany, and he lifted up his hands, and blessed them. And it came to pass, while he blessed them, he was parted from them, and carried up into heaven."

Today Bethany bears a name derived from Lazarus: el-'Azariyeh. Thus the significance of the place as the scene of Life's triumph over death is retained and brought to the thought of men. Of that event's momentous proof the simple yet profound explanation is given on page 75 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, where she says: "Jesus restored Lazarus by the understanding that Lazarus had never died, not by an admission that his body had died and then lived again. Had Jesus believed that Lazarus had lived or died in his body, the Master would have stood on the same plane of belief as those who buried the body, and he could not have resuscitated it." How the concept of the experience called death has changed since Mrs. Eddy's great statement was given to the world! The realization of the unreality of death must be led up to, however, by minor demonstrations or proofs. Even the Master, the supreme Exemplar, was progressive in his proofs of what he understood and taught.

Through the knowledge and application of Christian Science, appearances of disease, suffering, sin, and poverty are being constantly banished by the clear understanding that Life is God, infinite good, omnipotent, ever present, ever active Mind. Thus, sure steps are taken toward the full assurance and ultimate proof that "the last enemy" is not to be blindly submitted to but is destined to be overcome.

Of these proofs Mrs. Eddy writes in Science and Health (p. 492): "Being is holiness, harmony, immortality. It is already proved that a knowledge of this, even in small degree, will uplift the physical and moral standard of mortals, will increase longevity, will purify and elevate character. Thus progress will finally destroy all error, and bring immortality to light." She continues this passage with the brave, clear assurance: "We know that a statement proved to be good must be correct. New thoughts are constantly obtaining the floor. These two contradictory theories—that matter is something, or that all is Mind—will dispute the ground, until one is acknowledged to be the victor." And she concludes with the statement: "Science says: All is Mind and Mind's idea. You must fight it out on this line. Matter can afford you no aid."

That Christian metaphysics is steadily superseding physics as a basis of right reasoning there is ample proof. Belief in matter as either cause or effect is yielding to the understanding that divine Mind, the one God, creates all and continually expresses His own perfect nature through perfect, imperishable ideas. It is becoming more generally understood that the essence of the divine nature is eternal Life, perfect, immutable, omnipotent Love, and that all His manifestations must reflect, partake of, that nature. Then, whatever claims to resist, to reverse, or to be separate from, or underived from, the divine nature must be unreal, illusory. And it is proved to be so as the Christ, the true spiritual idea, is understood and applied to the false claims of materiality and evil.

These proofs Christ Jesus constantly gave, casting out, as he did, the evils or false beliefs of materiality by the facts of spirituality. The Christ Science, the divine Comforter which the Master promised should come to the world, is enabling the healing, regenerating power of Spirit to overcome death by overcoming the thoughts which hitherto presented death as desirable and inevitable.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian]

House and Garden

My walls outside must have some flowers,
My walls within must have some books;
A house that's small; a garden large,
And in it leafy nooks.

—W. H. DAVIES, Poems.

Beechey's Beginning

Sir William Beechey occupies a singularly interesting place in the annals of English art. The contemporary and to some extent the friendly rival of the great men who founded the early English school of portrait painters, Reynolds, Gainsborough and Romney, he long outlived them all. . . . It will be seen, therefore, that Sir William Beechey's career as an exhibiting artist, covering as it does the extraordinarily long period of sixty-two years, is almost unique. It began with the birth—or, at all events, with the early youth—of English art, and remained an important factor in the progress of that art long after it had triumphed over its early difficulties, and had emerged into the arena of acknowledged success. . . .

It was Samuel Beechey's wish that his nephew should become a lawyer, but the boy did not at all take to the proposition, for from his very early years his mind was set on drawing, and his lesson-books were embellished with his sketches and caricatures. Young Beechey doubtless attended the old-established Grammar School at Burford, and his artistic instinct would have been excited and cultivated by the famous Lentball gallery of portraits which remained in the old hall at Burford until the choicer portion of them came up for sale at Christie's in 1808. After various reproofs, Beechey's uncle, in despair, took to shutting the boy up in an attic with nothing but his school-books until he had mastered his lessons. One day the uncle went up as usual to let the boy out, and found the bird had flown. He had escaped by climbing down a pear tree, and on looking out of the window the uncle saw the boy flying across the fields. He set off after him, and on seeing that he was pursued the boy swam across the river, escaped and begged his way to London. Soon after he arrived he passed a carriage painter's establishment and went in to watch; the man seemed to be amused, and asked him what he wanted; he said he wanted to earn some money, and thought he could paint. The good-natured man said he should try, and gave him a board and paints and a device to copy; he was so pleased with the result that he finally employed him to assist. He got on so well that he painted the arms, etc., of several great people's carriages. One of them, on hearing it was quite a youth who had painted the panel of his carriage, asked to see him, heard his history, and had him taught to paint.—From "Sir William Beechey, R. A.," by W. Roberts.

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

ONDA WINS IN METROPOLITAN

Chief Interest Centers on Start of the Eastern Sectional Doubles

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The chief play of the day at the Crescent Athletic Club Tuesday centered in the start of the contest for the right to represent the eastern section in the United States doubles which also carries with it the metropolitan championship in doubles. Only the unfinished match in the third round of the singles, stopped by darkness when Sadakazu Onda of the 1928 Japanese Davis Cup team, had captured the first set of his match with Edward W. Burns of the home club, was played in the singles, and Onda, after a slow start, ran five games in a row to take the second set and the match, 11—9, 6—3.

The entries for the doubles were of far better class than in the singles, due to the opportunity to make expenses to Longwood under the rules of the United States Lawn Tennis Association, by which each sectional association pays for its own champions. J. Gilbert Hall and Frederic Mercur, Benjamin F. Gorchakoff and Arthur Kussman, and W. Bradshaw Harrison and Starley J. Almquist, none of them entered in the singles, are among the 25 teams entered, while R. Berkeley Bell, just from Colorado, is expected to team up with Gregory S. Mangin. The first two are listed at the tops of the halves in the draw, and the last pair, with Edward W. Feibleman and Weller B. Evans, are the other seeded teams at the tops of the vacant quarters.

The only team to get into action were the last pair, who disposed of the veteran Charles A. Anderson, teamed with Sydney Adelstein, in straight sets, 6—2, 6—1, 6—4. All the matches in a sectional championship have to be best in five.

Two teams outside the seeded list reached the quarterfinal round, one of the results coming as a surprise when Lawrence B. Hall and Selden G. Noyes, a local pair, defeated Perrine G. Rockafellow of the Seventh Regiment team, combining with Frank M. Bonneau, a new pair, 6—4, 6—1, 6—4. The other went as expected to Edgar F. Dawson and Lemoine Heuser, when the latter advanced by default, and then swamped E. E. Jenkins Jr. and Jack Morrison, 6—2, 6—2, 6—0.

Gorchakoff and Kussman and Mangin and Bell, are expected to make their first appearance today, when the quarterfinals in the singles will also be played, and Hall and Mercur, having a bye, will play their first on Thursday. The summary:

METROPOLITAN GRASS TENNIS SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP—

Third Round

Sadakazu Onda defeated Edward W. Burns, 11—9, 6—3.

EASTERN SECTIONAL DOUBLES TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP—

First Round

David N. Jones and Harold MacGuffin defeated E. W. Burns and E. Ralph Martin, 6—3, 3—6, 6—3, 9—7.

Sadakazu Onda and Seiichi Hommi defeated Stanley Povey and Selwyn Orcutt, 6—4, 6—3, 6—1.

E. F. Dawson and Lemoine Heuser won from Jose Llano and partner by default.

E. E. Jenkins Jr. and Jack Morrison won from T. J. LeGros and partner by default.

Edward W. Feibleman and Weller B. Evans defeated C. A. Anderson and Sydney Adelstein, 6—2, 6—1, 6—4.

Second Round

Lawrence B. Hall and Selden G. Noyes, defeated F. M. Bonneau and P. G. Rockafellow, 6—4, 6—1, 6—4.

E. F. Dawson and LeMoine Heuser, defeated E. E. Jenkins Jr., and Jack Morrison, 6—2, 6—2, 6—0.

Old Aiken Defeats Junior Champions

Old Oaks Team Is Defeated in United States Polo Series

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RUMSON, N. J.—The Old Oaks team, winner of the United States junior polo championship last year, was eliminated from the competition for the 1929 title in its initial game Tuesday when the Old Aiken team, the youngest four in the tourney, defeated it by a score of 10 to 7, in a free scoring game, coming from behind to take the lead at half time and then holding its own in the later chukkers.

Gen. Howard S. Borden, the captain of the Old Oaks team, is one of the leaders of polo of many years' standing, and put up a strong battle to keep the honors won last year; but the combination play of the former St. Paul School team, now scattered between Yale and Harvard, proved decisive as they settled into their brilliant style of team, rather than individual play, with all four using carpet tactics equaled by few teams anywhere in the world. Elbridge T. Gerry, the Harvard member of the winners, playing No. 1, was naturally the chief scorer, with six goals; but his companions of many years, in the other places, were also factors in many of his shots by their passes.

In the first semifinal match in the series Rumson encounters the Mid-West four, with the Greentree team meeting Old Aiken in the other semifinal. The summary:

OLD AIKEN	OLD OAKS
No. 1—E. T. Gerry	M. G. Phipps
No. 2—J. F. Mills	Gerard Smith
No. 3—D. Stewart Iglehart	Gen. H. S. Borden
Back—J. C. Rathborne	Malcolm Williams

Score—Old Aiken 10, Old Oaks 7. Goals—Gerry 6, Mills 2, Iglehart, Rathborne for Old Aiken; Borden 3, Williams 2, Phipps, Smith for Old Oaks. Referee—Edwin Stewart 3d. Time—Eight 7½m. chukkers.

SPENCER WINS AGAIN

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Fred Spencer, Plainfield, increased his lead in the championship standing for the professional sprint cycling championship of the United States Tuesday, when he won the two-mile championship race, the seventeenth of a series of 24. This victory gives him 51 points, which is 15 more than has been made by William Honeman, Newark, who is second. Spencer came from behind on the last lap to win by a good margin. Honeman was second, with Anthony Beckman, Syracuse, third and Edward Raffo, New York, fourth. Sergio Matteini, Acme Wheelmen, won the two-mile amateur championship race, the sixth of a series of 12 which is to be held to determine the amateur title, with Joey DeVito, Unione Sportive Italiana, second, and Lancee Claudel, New Orleans, third.

PACIFIC COAST

	Won	Lost	P.C.
San Francisco	18	5	.783
Los Angeles	16	7	.696
Hollywood	13	8	.619
Missions	14	9	.609
Portland	10	13	.435
Oakland	9	14	.391
Sacramento	5	17	.227
Seattle	5	17	.227

RESULTS JULY 23

Los Angeles 4, Sacramento 0.
Portland 12, Missions 5.
Hollywood 11, Seattle 3.
Oakland 7, San Francisco 4.

Britain Lacks 'Supermen' in International Athletics

Believes Its National Standard in Most Sports Is Higher Than in Any Other Country—Expects to Retain Wightman Cup

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The wave of "internationalism" which engulfs sport of all kinds during the summer months has now receded far enough to show that some of Great Britain's most cherished athletic honors have gone with it and a good many others, although retained on native soil, have sustained a severe shaking. And as the earnest students of British sport survey the salvage, they admit to themselves that the optimism felt at the beginning of the year was scarcely justified by the subsequent events.

Satisfactory progress there has been among the masses in all phases of athletic activity and it is believed that the national standard in most sports is higher here than in any other country, but there is unfortunately an absence of those "supermen" whose performances catch the limelight in the biggest events of the year and set the international standard by which a national attempt is frequently though mistakenly measured.

Has Nine String Players

Britishers rather pride themselves upon the fond notion that if representative teams for, say, lawn tennis were composed of 50 players instead of six the Davis Cup, emblematic of the world's team championship, would be glittering in London instead of in Paris. That pure hypothesis, of course, and stern reality as far as lawn tennis is concerned is that every title at Wimbledon except the women's doubles was swept overhead this year and Britain's last hope of becoming the European zone finalist in the Davis Cup competition was quashed by Germany, which in turn fell heavily before the United States, leaving the last-named to do battle with France and decide the guardianship of the trophy during the next 12 months.

As some consolation, however, has come the news from Newport, R. I., that the Oxford-Cambridge netmen retained the Prentice Cup by winning the international intercollegiate contest with Harvard and Yale, and it is thought their success may be emulated by the strong women's team which left England, Saturday, to defend the Wightman Cup in the United States.

Britain's fair contenders—Mrs. B. C. Covell, captain; Mrs. D. C. Shepperd-Baron, Mrs. L. R. C. Mitchell, Mrs. M. Holcroft Watson, and Miss Elizabeth Nuthall—are a powerful and experienced quintet, and on form are probably the strongest Wightman Cup team Great Britain has ever put on the court, and even with "the two Helens," Miss Wills and Miss Jacobs, on the other side of the net they cannot be regarded as without serious prospects of success.

Two of Great Britain's best men players—H. W. Austin and J. H. Olliffe—will also be seen in America shortly. The former is an Englishman in a class by himself as regards tennis technique—unfortunately he lacks stamina—and Olliffe is a good natural player but somewhat inconsistent in his concentration. No player in the world can afford to treat them lightly, but the general belief here is that they are unlikely to bring away much from America besides some very valuable experience.

Other American Triumphs

The situation in lawn tennis has its parallels elsewhere. It is ancient history how Walter C. Hagen, U. S. A., offset the American professionals' defeat in the Ryder Cup matches by his triumph in the British "open," but it is still fresh in memory how a crew of American schoolboys won the Thames Cup from "grown-up" opposition at the Henley Royal Regatta, how L. H. F. Gunther, a valiant Dutchman, carried away the classic Diamond Sculls, how the Oxford and Cambridge track and field athletes have had their colors lowered by the university stars in the United States, how six national athletic championships went abroad as the result of this year's meeting at Stamford Bridge, how the British soccer professionals have been routed while on a tour of various countries, how England's cricket team, fresh from great victories in Australia during the winter, has found difficulty in overcoming South Africa despite the latter's limit of resources in the present series of test matches, and, lastly, how the famous "King's Prize" at the Bisley shoot has gone once again to a colonial marksman.

As a matter of fact other trophies besides the King's prize were borne away in triumph to various parts of the British Empire from Bisley; but it was the individual championship of course which most fired the public imagination and roused the greatest enthusiasm. The closing scenes in this event this year were rendered more dramatic than usual by the fact that two Canadian officers, Lieutenant-Colonel Blair, the ultimate winner, and Lieut. Desmond Burke, the victor in 1924, were tied for first place with a score of 283 points at the end of the third stage. The big, wildly excited crowds pressed against the rope barriers as the rivals stretched themselves on the ground for the "shootoff" at the 1000-yard range. With their sighting shots both men found the bull's-eyes and they shot bull for bull, one after the other, until Lieutenant Burke dropped to "inner" on the sixth shot, leaving Blair the victor.

Radiocast Shoot

People watching this superb shooting Saturday were not by any means the only ones worked to a high pitch of enthusiasm by the gripping duel for supremacy as proceedings were radiocast and many thousands seated by their receiving sets in all parts of the country must have gripped their chairs a little tighter as the tense "atmosphere" reached them across the ether. Shots rang out after moment of suspense and the announcer's voice breathlessly repeated the fact that the two competitors had still the same scores and would fire one more shot apiece. Then came Lieutenant Burke's lapse followed by roars of cheering and strains of "See the Conquering Hero Comes" as Lieutenant-Colonel Blair, the winner was hoisted into the chair reserved for this triumphant ceremony and borne around the Bisley Camp high on the shoulders of his fellow Canadians.

The cross-channel swimming season is about to commence. That statement would appear ridiculous a few years ago; but since 1923 the lure of attempting to conquer the tricky stretch of choppy water between England and France has caught up folk of both sexes of almost all ages, various countries, and many different walks of life, and it is now possible that the records will shortly be enriched by the insertion of names of the first twins ever to cross the Channel under their own power. They are two 15-year-old American girls—the Misses Bernice and Phyllis Zietenfeld—who, as curtain raiser to their great undertaking, enjoyed a jolly little spin of 20 miles or so Monday from Dover to Ramsgate, a distance which they covered in 6h. 50m., using a trudgeon crawl stroke.

They partook of three meals on the way and were accompanied by their trainer and relatives in a fast motorboat, and, overhead, to keep them amused, eight airplanes from the Manstone Airdrome circled over the swimmers with "Hendon air pageant" effects.

Cowes Week, the great British yachting festival of the year, does not commence until Aug. 5, but already craft of many kinds are assembling in the Roadstead between the mainland and the Isle of Wight and the waters at night are a-twinkle with a myriad of fairy-like lights. The social side of the function will be inevitably dimmed this year by the absence of the King, a keen devotee of yachting; but it will be unique in one respect, that two trophies designated "King's Cup" will be raced for—the usual one competed for by the members of the Royal Yacht Squadron—and a new one presented by His Majesty to the Royal Southern Yachting Club open to members of any recognized yacht club.

Compositors, sub-editors and possibly even reporters have—judging by the results of their labor—been thinking overtime in a desire to present to the Nation facts and statistics of Wales' victory over England at Liverpool, Saturday, at America's great national game, baseball. "Ball" is undoubtedly tightening its grip on certain sections of the British sporting community and there is apparently more than one flourishing league of clubs whose fluctuations of fortune are followed with the keenest interest by local partisans. The newspapers, being mirrors of national life, could not, therefore, allow Saturday's international game to pass unnoticed, with the result that some weird and wonderful tabulations of score were to be seen in Monday's issues.

Scoring Baseball Game

What the exact score was the writer cannot yet discover, but from one of the leading London dailies it would appear that Wales had won by "three runs and six men to bat," England's first innings realizing 71 against Wales' 83 and second 62 against 53 "for five men out." Which seems faintly reminiscent of cricket and obviously totally unconnected with baseball. Baseball's growth in Britain is a mysterious sort of affair and is taking place without most people noticing it, and it would appear, also, that the British method of scoring, or perhaps one should say the British method of reporting the scoring, is even a deeper mystery which in the near future may provide the readers of this column with something to hold their attention.

CHAMPION WINS HIS FIRST MATCH EASILY

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Roy E. Bovee of this city, defending champion, won his first match Tuesday in the annual eastern division tournament of the American Roque League, on the Quaker City courts. He defeated J. C. Walton, also of Philadelphia, 32 to 5. Walton also lost to J. D. Minor, East Greenwich, R. I., 32 to 22.

George Huot, Chicopee Falls, Mass., runnerup last year, won two matches, defeating J. D. Minor, 32 to 17, and then beating W. C. Riley, Philadelphia, 32 to 22.

In the second division matches C. M. Rumer, Philadelphia, defeated S. B. Prentice, Providence, R. I., 32 to 18 and then Prentice defeated Rumer, 32 to 15. A. B. Entwistle, Philadelphia, also defeated Prentice, 32 to 30.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	66	25	.725
New York	54	33	.621
St. Louis	52	39	.571
Cleveland	46	44	.511
Detroit	45	46	.495
Washington	34	52	.395
Chicago	36	56	.391
Boston	26	64	.289

RESULTS JULY 23

St. Louis 11, Boston 4.
Philadelphia 4, Cleveland 1.
Cleveland 9, Philadelphia 3.
New York 7, Detroit 5.
Chicago 3, Washington 2.

ATHLETICS DIVIDE GAMES

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Philadelphia Athletics returned to their own field Tuesday and before a crowd of 25,000 divided a doubleheader with Cleveland. The league leaders won the first game, 4 to 1, but lost the second, 9 to 3, when the Indians staged a six-run rally in the ninth that broke a 3 to 3 tie. Simmons hit his twenty-second home run of the season in the first game, when Cochrane also hit one over the fence. Score by innings:

First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		R	H	E
Philadelphia	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	x	—	4	13	0
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—	1	8	0

Batteries—Walberg and Cochrane; Hudlin and L. Sewell. Umpires—Nallin, Dinneen and Ormsby. Time—1h. 43m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		R	H	E
Cleveland	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	6	—	9	16	0
Philadelphia	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	—	3	7	0

Batteries—Ferrell and L. Sewell; Shores, Quinn, Yerkes and Cochrane. Losing pitcher—Quinn. Umpires—Dinneen, Ormsby and Nallin. Time—1h. 54m.

YANKEES BEAT DETROIT

NEW YORK (AP)—The Yankees returned home from a long road trip Tuesday to score a 7-to-5 victory over the Detroit Tigers. It was the fifth-straight defeat for Detroit. Rice hit two home runs for Detroit, bringing in three runs, while Gehringer got a pair of triples. Meusel drove in three Yankee runs, while Byrd, who is substituting for Ruth, brought in three more. Score by innings:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		R	H	E
New York	0	2	0	2	0	3	0	0	x	—	7	8	0
Detroit	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	—	5	10	2

Batteries—Pipgras and Bengough; Whitehill, Yde and Shea. Losing pitcher—Whitehill. Umpires—Campbell, Owens and Geisel. Time—2h. 15m.

CHICAGO COMES FROM BEHIND

WASHINGTON (AP) — After holding Chicago scoreless for six innings, Braxton weakened in the seventh and was driven from the box in the eighth inning, giving the Chicago White Sox a 3-to-2 victory over Washington Tuesday. McKain pitched the last two innings for the Sox without allowing a hit. Score by innings:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		R	H	E
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	—	3	8	0
Washington	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	—	2	4	3

Batteries—Faber, McKain and Berg; Braxton, Marberry and Ruel. Winning pitcher—Faber. Losing pitcher—Braxton. Umpires — Moriarty, Hildebrand and Guthrie. Time—1h. 41m.

BROWNS WIN EASILY

For five innings the Boston Red Sox and St. Louis Browns had a close battle at Fenway Park Tuesday, but from then on the visitors won easily, the final score being 11 to 4. Boston used 16 players in an effort to win. Score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		R	H	E
St. Louis	0	2	0	3	0	0	5	0	1	—	11	12	0
Boston	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	—	4	13	3

Batteries—Crowder, Blaeholder and Schang; MacFayden, Morris, Bayne, Lisenbee and Berry. Winning pitcher—Crowder. Losing pitcher—MacFayden. Umpires—Van Graflin and McGowan. Time—1h. 53m.

HAYDN EXPECTED TO DEFEND TITLE

National Roque Tournament at Warsaw, Ind., Monday

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WARSAW, Ind.—The annual national tournament of the American Roque League will open July 29 on the courts at Winona Lake, near here, where the headquarters of the league are. The tournament will last two full weeks.

Hiram C. Haydn of Cleveland, young college boy, is the present national champion, having won the honor at the national tournament here last year when he went through the first division schedule without a single defeat. He is expected to return this year to defend his title. From early indications he will have plenty of competition. W. W. Wilson of Chicago, 1922 national champion, has been here on several occasions recently getting practice in preparation for the tourney. He finished fourth in last year's national tournament.

F. B. Krause of Long Beach, Calif., who finished in second place last year, 35 points behind Haydn, has indicated his intention of returning to make a second bid for the national title. W. H. Hoagland of Peoria, Ill., president of the American Roque League, who finished in third place, will again play for the title. Reports have come from California and Florida, where regional tournaments have been held during the winter months, indicating that winners of these tournaments will come here to compete.

Last year 13 players were entered in the first division, the winner of which is crowned roque champion of America. Indications are that this division will have more players this year. Last year 13 were entered in the second and 14 in the third divisions. Sheldon Rounds of Cleveland, O., was winner in the second division and will now compete in the championship class. C. W. Ackerson of Westerville, O., was runnerup in the second division.

ONTARIO TEAM IS GOLF VICTOR, 10-8

Defeats Quebec on the Ryder Cup Plan at Montreal

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MONTREAL, Que.—Following the Canadian Professional Golf Association championship Monday, the Ontario and Montreal branches staged a team match on the Ryder Cup plan here Tuesday with 12 singles in the morning and six foursomes in the afternoon, the Ontario team winning the match, which will likely become an annual affair, by 10 to 8, due to their success in the foursomes in which they won five and halved the other.

The locals had a 7½ to 4½ margin at the end of the morning play, due to three of the Ontario players being late in reporting and their matches being defaulted to their Montreal opponents. The summary:

SINGLES—QUEBEC

J. Patton (Rosemount)	0
J. Brown (Summerlea)	1
R. Mackenzie (Elm Ridge)	0
W. C. Grant (Forest Hills)	1
F. Glass (Mt. Bruno)	1
A. Macpherson (Marlborough)	0
H. Marsh (Islemere)	1
G. Elder (Whitlock)	1
A. Lawrence (Rosemere)	½
J. Patterson (Kanawaki)	1
R. Burns (Hampstead)	1
F. Grant (Country Club)	1
Total	7½

ONTARIO

F. E. Lock (St. Andrews)	1
A. J. Hulbert (Thornhill)	0
D. Spittall (Royal York)	1
G. Cumming (Toronto Golf)	0
W. Freeman (York Downs)	0
J. Johnstone (Rosedale)	1
A. Kay (Lambton)	1
W. Lamb (Uplands)	0
D. A. Ferguson (Weston)	½
R. Cunningham (Mississauga)	0
W. Spittall (Oakdale)	0
A. E. Cruttenden (Summit)	0
Total	4½

FOURSOMES

G. Cumming and D. Spittall, Ontario, defeated W. C. Grant and R. Mackenzie, Quebec, 3 and 2.

W. Spittall and D. A. Ferguson, Ontario, all square with R. Burns and A. Lawrence, Quebec.

A. J. Hulbert and R. Cunningham, Ontario, defeated J. Brown and G. Elder, Quebec, 2 and 1.

A. Kay and J. Johnstone, Ontario, defeated A. Macpherson and H. Marsh, Quebec, 2 up.

F. E. Lock and W. Lamb, Ontario, defeated J. Patton and J. Patterson, Quebec, 4 and 3.

A. E. Cruttenden and W. M. Freeman, Ontario, defeated F. Glass and F. Grant, Quebec, 3 and 2.

PICK-UPS

THE race between Pittsburgh and Chicago for the first-place honors in the National League is one of the best in years. As little as one-half a game frequently serves to keep them apart. One or the other must surely give way before long.

Bruce Caldwell, former Yale varsity baseball player, now playing first base for the New Haven Bears in the Eastern League has run his total of home runs up to 26 and the season still has far to go. He has some advantage in the short fence in the New Haven park.

When the Boston Braves left Boston for their tour of the western cities, it was expected that Walter J. Maranville, veteran shortstop of the team would be acting manager, but since reaching Cincinnati he has refused and John J. Evers is taking over the reigns. Maranville prefers to play his position without managerial cares, leaving the manager business to later years.

Because the Eastern League is not drawing any too well it is rumored that a new city or two might find its way into the circuit before many seasons pass. Syracuse is reported to be after a franchise.

Brooklyn has a new pitcher by the name of Napoleon Woodward on trial. He has been pitching for a Greensburg, Pa. semi-professional team.

Cleveland's pitcher Wesley C. Ferrell has won the last four games that he has started, defeating Philadelphia twice and New York twice without being relieved.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Kansas City	61	32	.656
St. Paul	58	38	.604
Minneapolis	53	41	.564
Indianapolis	46	48	.489
Louisville	43	49	.467
Columbus	43	52	.453
Toledo	35	56	.385
Milwaukee	35	58	.376

RESULTS JULY 23

Minneapolis 10, Indianapolis 3.
Minneapolis 9, Indianapolis 9 (12-inning tie).
Louisville 9, St. Paul 4.
Columbus 10, Kansas City 8.
Milwaukee 6, Toledo 5.

PRINCETON SIGNS DOHERTY

PRINCETON, N. J.—Dr. Charles W. Kennedy, chairman of the board of athletic control of Princeton University, has announced the appointment of J. Kenneth Doherty as assistant track coach. Doherty, who lives in Detroit, Mich., won the National A. A. U. decathlon championship for the second successive time at the recent meet in Denver, Colo.

Five Seeded Stars Are Left at Essex

Mrs. L. A. Harper Bows to Miss Sarah H. Palfrey at 7—5, 8—6

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MANCHESTER, Mass. — Another Californian has been put out of the Essex County Club's annual invitation singles tennis tournament for women, which always attracts a star field, as the result of play here on Tuesday. Mrs. Lawrence A. Harper of San Francisco, Calif., a left-handed chop-stroke star, followed in the wake of the defeat of Miss Marjorie K. Gladman of Santa Monica, Calif., and the University of Southern California, on Monday, when she lost to Miss Sarah H. Palfrey of Brookline and Sharon, Mass., a young girl star who is well known in the tennis world.

Mrs. Harper, who was one of the favorites to figure in the quarterfinal round at least, was stopped by Miss Palfrey's determination not to quit under any circumstances. Miss Palfrey won the first set from the Californian at 7—5. Then Mrs. Harper ran up a lead of 5 games to 1 in the second set, but Miss Palfrey kept right on playing with the same determination that has won her many national titles in singles and in doubles.

Miss Palfrey then started to fire her shots to Mrs. Harper's backhand, her weakest weapon, and surprised everybody by turning the tables in a short time to lead at 6—5. Mrs. Harper, one of the game's greatest tacticians, did everything she could at that time to stem the tide, but Miss Palfrey would not be denied, and after losing one more game, ran out the set at 8—6, breaking through Mrs. Harper's last service at love.

While Miss Helen M. Jacobs of San Francisco, second ranking player in the United States, was forced to default, the caliber of the other matches made up, in a measure, for the disappointment of the gallery. The seeded players remaining in the tournament are Miss Marjorie A. Morrill of Dedham, Mass.; Miss Edith A. Cross of San Francisco; Mrs. F. I. Mallory of New York; Miss Eleanor Goss of New York and Miss Ethel L. Burkardt of San Francisco.

Miss Mary R. Greef of Kansas City and Miss Clara Greenspan of New York also are left in play.

Miss Greenspan won from Miss Louise F. Packer of Winchester, Tuesday, with the loss of only two games, while Miss Greef had quite a battle to defeat Miss Margaret Blake of Lenox, Mass., at 7—5, 8—6. In the second set Miss Blake had a lead of 4—1, but Miss Greef proved too steady under the warm sun.

Miss Cross, who is now the top seeded player in the tournament, because of Miss Jacobs' default, displayed a fine stroking game to defeat Mrs. Charles J. Hubbard Jr. of Cambridge, Mass. The match went on for three sets, but Miss Cross proved too severe for Mrs. Hubbard to make any headway after she had won the first set at 8—6. Miss Cross captured the second and third sets at 6—3.

Miss Goss of New York defeated Miss Virginia Hilleary of Philadelphia, with the loss of six games, two in the first set and four in the second set, while Mrs. Mallory scored almost a clean sweep over Miss Penelope W. Anderson of Richmond, Va., losing a game in the second set.

Miss Burkhardt had little or no trouble in defeating Mrs. W. H Hester Jr. of Brooklyn, N. Y., the former Miss Lillian Scharman, at 6—1, 6—2.

There were no upsets in the doubles aside from the defeat of Miss Morrill and Miss Josephine N. Cruickshank of Santa Ana, Calif., by Miss Blake and Mrs. Hubbard, at 1—6, 8—6, 7—5. The summary:

ESSEX COUNTY INVITATION TENNIS TOURNAMENT SINGLES

Second Round

Miss Louise F. Packer, Winchester, defeated Miss Helen M. Jacobs, San Francisco, by default.

Mrs. F. I. Mallory, New York, defeated Miss Josephina N. Cruickshank, Santa Ana Calif. 2—6, 6—2, 6—3.

Third Round

Miss Clara Greenspan, New York, defeated Miss Louise F. Packer, Winchester, 6—2, 6—0.

Miss Mary R. Greef, Kansas City, defeated Miss Margaret Blake, Lenox, 7—5, 8—6.

Miss Eleanor Goss, New York, defeated Miss Virginia Hilleary, Philadelphia, 6—2, 6—4.

Miss Ethel L. Burkardt, San Francisco, defeated Mrs. W. H. Hester Jr., Brooklyn, 6—1, 6—2.

Miss Edith A. Cross, San Francisco, defeated Mrs. C. J. Hubbard Jr., Cambridge, 6—8, 6—3, 6—3.

Miss Marjorie A. Morrill, Dedham, defeated Miss Dorothy Blodgett, Brookline, 6—1, 6—2.

Mrs. F. I. Mallory, New York, defeated Miss Penelope W. Anderson, Richmond, Va., 6—0, 6—1.

Miss Sarah H. Palfrey, Sharon, defeated Mrs. L. A. Harper, San Francisco, 7—5, 8—6.

DOUBLES—First Round

Mrs. A. H. Chapin Jr., Springfield, and Miss Marjorie K. Gladman, Santa Monica, Calif., defeated Miss Anne Page, Philadelphia, and Miss Marie A. Fensterer, Englewood, N. J., 6—4, 7—5.

Miss Mianne Palfrey, Sharon, and Miss Mary R. Greef, Kansas City, defeated Mrs. F. I. Mallory, New York, and partner, by default.

Miss Virginia B. Rice, Swampscott, and Miss Clara Greenspan, New York, defeated Miss Marian Morss and Miss Dorothy Blodgett, Brookline, 6—0, 6—2.

Miss Nancy C. Jaynes and Miss Dorman Weaver defeated Miss Katherine Winthrop, Montserrat, and Miss Louise F. Packer, Winchester, 5—7, 6—2, 7—5.

Mrs. H. R. Guild, Boston, and Miss Penelope W. Anderson, Richmond, defeated Miss Helen Patch and Mrs. F. M. Bundy, Manchester, 6—0, 6—1.

Mrs. George W. Wightman, Brookline, and Miss Sarah H. Palfrey, Sharon, defeated Miss Marion Duane and Miss Medora Steedman, Beverly Farms, 6—0, 6—2.

Miss Florence S. LeBoutilier, New York, and Mrs. W. H. Hester Jr., Brooklyn, defeated Miss Martha Havemeyer, Newport, and partner, 6—1, 6—1.

Mrs. William Endicott, Manchester, and Miss Edith Sigourney, Boston, defeated Miss Eleanor Holton, Swampscott, and Miss Marjorie L. Sachs, Cambridge, 3—6, 6—3, 6—1.

Miss Virginia Hilleary, Philadelphia, and Miss Dorothy Andrus, Stamford, Conn., defeated Mrs. Q. A. Shaw and Miss Preble Motley, Manchester, 6—0, 6—0.

Second Round

Mrs. L. A. Harper and Miss Edith A. Cross, San Francisco, defeated Miss C. Blanchard and Mrs. E. K. Nash, Brookline, 6—1, 6—1.

Mrs. A. H. Chapin Jr., Springfield, and Miss Marjorie K. Gladman, Santa Monica, Calif., defeated Mrs. John L. Bremer and Mrs. W. M. Shedden, Brookline, 6—2, 6—1.

Miss Margaret Blake, Lenox, and Mrs. C. J. Hubbard Jr., Cambridge, defeated Miss Marjorie A. Morrill, Dedham, and Miss Joseuhme N. Cruickshank, Santa Ana, Calif., 1—6, 8—6, 7—5.

Miss Elizabeth H. and Miss Margaret G. Palfrey, Sharon, defeated Mrs. Seth T. Crawford, Brookline, and Miss Dorrance H. Chase, Dorchester, 6—2, 3—6, 6—1.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Birmingham	55	38	.591
New Orleans	54	42	.563
Atlanta	53	44	.546
Nashville	50	47	.515
Memphis	50	48	.510
Little Rock	43	56	.434
Chattanooga	39	53	.424
Mobile	39	55	.415

RESULTS JULY 23

Mobile 4, Chattanooga 0.
Birmingham 10, Little Rock 3.
Atlanta 4, Memphis 3.
New Orleans 3, Nashville 0.

CANADIAN NET STARS PUSHED

Doeg Moves Into Third Round of Dominion Tennis Championships

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Ont.—While there were a number of matches that produced winners that were hardly expected, and a few others in which strong favorites were greatly extended before advancing to the next round, there was only one match which can be said to have produced an upset in Tuesday's play in the Canadian lawn tennis championships and that was the defeat of Mrs. E. F. Coke and Miss Mildred Brock, a strong local pair, in the ladies' doubles by Misses D. Best and M. Kenny of Smiths Falls, who won in three sets.

In the men's singles the first and second ranking Canadian players, Dr. J. A. Wright Jr. and Willard F. Crocker, both of Montreal, narrowly escaped elimination. In the best match of the day Ernest Kuhn of New York won the first set from Wright, 6—3, and was leading in the second, 4—1, when Wright rallied and finally by a brilliant exhibition of court generalship and lobbing, won the set at 6—4, and he had the third well in hand all the way. Crocker dropped the first set of his match with L. R. Burnand, but then came through to win the next two and the match.

Donald S. Strachan of Philadelphia, and F. C. Baggs, the veteran New York player, both came through two matches Tuesday, the latter eliminating two young opponents, A. D. Noble of Newton Center, Mass., and J. G. McLean of this city. Noble gave Baggs a great struggle in the second set which went 22 games.

John H. Doeg of Santa Monica, Calif., won two matches rather handily, although he was forced to 9—7 against Holmes, a local player, but in the third round he encountered stubborn opposition from P. Hicks, who after losing the first set 6—3, won the second 8—6 and took the third to deuce, Doeg finally winning 9—7. The summary:

CANADIAN LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP MEN'S SINGLES—First Round

W. A. Irwin, Toronto, won by default from D. S. Niles, Boston.

C. G. Spanner, Toronto, defeated W. M. Gibbons, Toronto, 6—1, 6—1.

J. H. Doeg, Santa Monica, Calif., defeated J. M. Skeaff, Toronto, 6—0, 6—0.

C. E. Pyne, Toronto, defeated A. F. Reise, Saginaw, Mich., 6—0, 6—0.

Second Round

Francis X. Shields, New York, defeated K. C. Kennedy, Toronto, 6—0, 6—1.

Alex. Campbell, Toronto, defeated R. R. McMurty, Toronto, 6—2, 6—3.

W. A. Irwin, Toronto, defeated A. Gowe, Toronto, 6—0, 6—0.

F. A. Schulman, Toronto, defeated J. D. Gibson, Toronto, 6—1, 15—13.

Ross Hossack, Toronto, defeated Frank Turville, Windsor, 6—4, 3—6, 6—3.

C. W. Leslie, Montreal, defeated J. E. McCallum, Regina, 6—2, 6—1.

Dr. A. W. Ham, Toronto, defeated R. A. Armstrong, Toronto, 6—4, 6—1.

C. G. Spanner, Toronto, defeated C. H. Ashlin, Toronto, 8—6, 6—2.

F. C. Baggs, New York, defeated A. D. Noble, Newton Centre, Mass., 6—2, 12—10.

W. L. Rennie, Toronto, defeated G. D. Brown, Toronto, 6—3, 6—2.

A. S. Veysey, Montreal, defeated F. W. Torrance, 6—3, 6—4.

L. R. Burnand, Toronto, defeated J. M. McDougall, Montreal, 7—5, 6—4.

W. F. Crocker, Montreal, defeated J. P. Coupland, Toronto, 8—6, 6—1.

Walter Martin, Regina, defeated J. D. Ryan, Montreal, 6—0, 6—3.

Brian H. Doherty, Toronto, defeated M. W. Duthie, Toronto, 6—0, 6—4.

D. D. Gunn, Toronto, defeated J. R. Black, Toronto, 6—2, 6—4.

J. O'Hara, Ottawa, defeated F. B. McClellan, Toronto, 5—7, 6—4, 6—2.

D. S. Strachan, Philadelphia, defeated A. N. Lewis, Winnipeg, 6—1, 6—3.

A. A. Nicholson, Toronto, defeated Alan M. Hern, Montreal, 6—1, 1—6, 8—6.

P. Hicks, Toronto, defeated R. Longlin, Montreal, 6—3, 3—6, 6—4.

John H. Doeg, Santa Monica, Calif., defeated H. Holmes, Toronto, 9—7, 6—1.

Gilbert Nunns, Toronto, defeated J. S. Swinden, Ottawa, 6—1, 6—1.

D. H. Scott, Newton Center, Mass., defeated M. P. Margesson, Toronto, 6—4, 5—7, 9—7.

J. S. Proctor, Toronto, defeated Dr. William Rosenblaum, New York, 3—6, 6—3, 7—5.

C. W. Aikman, Montreal, defeated J. McCausland, Toronto, 6—4, 6—2.

Leo Hills, Toronto, defeated A. Billesden, Toronto, 6—2, 8—6.

C. E. Pyne, Toronto, defeated F. W. Troop, Toronto, 6—2, 7—5.

Third Round

Francis X. Shields, New York, defeated Eric B. Vesey, Oshawa, 9—7, 6—1.

C. W. Leslie, Montreal, defeated Ross Hossack, Toronto, 6—0, 6—1.

F. C. Baggs, New York, defeated J. G. McLean, Toronto, 6—4, 6—2.

W. L. Rennie, Toronto, defeated A. S. Vesey, Montreal, 6—4, 6—2.

W. F. Crocker, Montreal, defeated L. R. Burnand, Toronto, 1—6, 6—4, 6—2.

Walter Martin, Regina, defeated Brian H. Doherty, Toronto, 6—2, 4—6, 6—3.

Gilbert Nunns, Toronto, defeated D. H. Scott, Newton Centre, Mass., 6—1, 6—2.

J. A. Wright, Montreal, defeated Ernest Kuhn, New York, 3—6, 6—4, 6—2.

Alex. Campbell, Toronto, defeated W. A. Irwin, Toronto, 8—6, 10—8.

Leo Hills, Toronto, defeated F. A. Schulman, Toronto, 6—1, 6—1.

Dr. A. W. Ham, Toronto, defeated C. G. Spanner, Toronto, 6—0, 6—3.

D. S. Strachan, Philadelphia, defeated A. A. Nicholson, Toronto, 6—2, 6—1.

John H. Doeg, Santa Monica, Calif, defeated P. Hicks, Toronto, 6—3, 6—8, 9—7.

C. W. Aikman, Montreal, defeated J. Lorn McLean, 6—3, 7—5.

MEN'S DOUBLES—First Round

F. X. Shields, New York, and D. S. Strachan, Philadelphia, defeated R. C. Godden and F. H. Varcoe, Toronto, 6—1, 6—0.

Second Round

F. A. Schulman and C. H. Ashlin, Toronto defeated J. O'Hara and R. Pennock, Ottawa, 6—4, 6—1.

C. W. Leslie and C. W. Aikman, Montreal, defeated A. Billesden and A. A. Nicholson, Toronto, 6—2, 6—1.

G. Mundy and S. Gales, Montreal, defeated J. R. Black and G. D. Brown, Toronto, 6—2, 3—6, 6—4.

F. X. Shields, New York, and D. S. Strachan, Philadelphia, defeated A. J. Vesey and A. S. Vesey, Montreal, 6—1, 6—1.

Gilbert Nunns, Toronto, and W. Martin, Regina, defeated L. R. Burnand and M. P. Margesson, Toronto 4—6, 6—3, 6—4.

J. G. McLean and F. B. McLellan, Toronto, defeated A. Campbell and J. C. Risk, Toronto, 6—2, 6—4.

W. L. Rennie and J. S. Proctor, Toronto, defeated W. J. Corbey and B. Mitchell, Ottawa, 6—2, 6—2.

J. M. McDougall and R. Wilson, Montreal, defeated F. A. Harrison and George Cook, Toronto, 6—3, 6—4.

A. M. Hern and J. D. Ryan, Montreal, defeated S. Hermant and A. K. Smith, Toronto, 6—2, 6—2.

J. A. Wright Jr., and W. F. Crocker, Montreal, defeated I. Cover and J. E. Daniel, Toronto 6—2, 6—2.

G. E. Jennison and A. N. Lewis, Winnipeg, defeated George Crum and F. Turville, Windsor, 8—6, 1—6, 6—2.

LADIES' SINGLES—First Round

Mrs. O. E. Gray, Toronto, defeated Mrs. V. Topping, Toronto, 6—0, 6—0.

Miss P. Grierson, Ottawa, defeated Mrs. H. B. W. Smith, Toronto, 6—2, 6—3.

Mrs. A. F. Reise, Saginaw, defeated Miss V. Crossley, Toronto, 6—1, 6—1.

Second Round

Mrs. A. F. Reise, Toronto, defeated Miss J. A. Burritt, Toronto, 6—1, 6—1.

Miss P. Rykert, Ottawa, defeated Miss M. Currie, Halifax, 0—6, 7—5, 6—4.

Mrs. F. V. Woodbury, Halifax, defeated Miss M. C. Brock, Toronto, 3—6, 6—3, 6—4.

Mrs. O. E. Gray, Toronto, defeated Miss Violet Hose, Toronto, 6—0, 6—0.

Mrs. H. F. Jones, Halifax, defeated Miss P. Grierson, Toronto, 2—6, 6—1, 6—1.

Mrs. E. F. Coke, Toronto, defeated Miss F. Claudet, Ottawa, 6—1, 6—4.

Mrs. A. N. Lewis, Winnipeg, defeated Mrs. H. L. Beer, Ottawa, 6—4, 5—7, 6—2.

Miss Olive Wade, Toronto, defeated Miss Jean McLeod, Toronto, 6—0, 6—0.

LADIES' DOUBLES—Second Round

Mrs. O. E. Gray and Miss Olive Wade, Toronto, defeated Mrs. N. S. Wilson and Miss MacDougall, Ottawa, 6—1, 6—1.

Mrs. A. F. Reise, Saginaw, and Miss E. Bennett, Toronto, defeated Miss Violet Hose and Miss J. McLeod, Toronto, 6—4, 6—2.

Miss M. Best and Miss D. Kenny, Smiths Falls, defeated Mrs. E. F. Coke and Miss M. Brock, Toronto, 7—5, 3—6, 6—3.

Mrs. H. L. Beer and Miss P. Rykert, Ottawa, defeated Mrs. W. F. Kenny and Mrs. Turtle, Toronto, 6—4, 6—3.

Miss P. Grierson and Miss F. Claudet, Ottawa, defeated Miss C. Crombie and Mrs. D. Milner, Toronto, 6—2, 6—1.

Mrs. F. V. Woodbury and Miss M. Currie, Halifax, defeated Mrs. J. D. Jennison and Miss C. Wilson, Toronto, 6—2, 6—1.

Mrs. H. B. W. Smith and Mrs. Graupner, Toronto, defeated Miss G. Osborne and Miss B. King Smith, Toronto, 6—2, 6—1.

Bush Says More Should Be Done to Help Pitching End

Declares Lively Ball Has Tendency to Make Games Too One-Sided—'Makes No Difference, However, to the Pirates of 1929,' He Says

"While I am against the lively ball so far as the good of the game is concerned," says Manager Owen J. Bush of the Pittsburgh National League Baseball Club, "I am indifferent to it so far as my club is concerned. It doesn't make any difference to a club like the Pirates whether the ball is lively or not because we have good fielding, hitting and pitching. No team can have anything more than that and lively ball or no lively ball we expect to win the pennant.

"However great is the emphasis now being placed on hitting because of the lively ball, I still maintain that pitching is 70 per cent of a ball club. With good pitching the lively ball is hit to a minimum extent. When it is hit it goes; but good pitchers can keep the batters from hitting it. But there isn't enough good pitchers—that's the trouble. I'm not complaining about that for my team but the others. The Pirates have good pitching—plenty of it. But baseball, as a whole, has not enough good pitching to keep the lively ball from making a great impression."

A One-Man Game

"Baseball is now a one-man game. I mean that the pitcher is the big thing in a ball game because he has to work comparatively alone. The fielders cannot help him as they used to for the ball goes by them so fast they can't do as much work. It is up to the man in the box to stop the hitters and that is why the lively ball has placed more of a burden on pitchers.

"Something has got to be done to help the pitchers. I wouldn't advocate the return of the spit-ball although the present spit-ball pitchers are having a great season. Grimes, a spit-ball worker on our club, is our best boxman. Nor would I advocate a return of any of those old methods of pitching. They give too many opportunities for arguments and trouble between clubs and managers. They have been ruled out as not good for the game, so let them stay out. But something has to be done. The first step, as I see it, is to follow the example of St. Louis and put wire netting around the parks to stop the cheap home runs. But of course, there is only one genuine remedy and that is to deaden the ball.

"As I said before, I see no reason for bothering about the lively ball or anything else so far as my club is concerned. Therefore I am talking merely from the standpoint of good baseball. There are few opportunities to use scientific baseball nowadays. The lively ball has practically eliminated it. But in tightly pitched games, and we do have them once in a while, I resort to playing for one run. Get a man on and then get him around. But usually I tell the men to go out there and hit it.

"One of the evils of the lively ball is that it produces too many one-sided games. Who wants to go out and see my club, for instance, win a game by the score of 15 to 2? That is what is happening throughout baseball. Heavy one-sided games are uninteresting, and a deluge of them will detract from spectator interest.

"I can remember when the game had only a few home-run hitters. Then the home run was a thrilling sight. It wasn't a mere pop fly such as you see go over the fence these days. Changing conditions usually usher in new methods of play at least equally interesting to those that have been eliminated. But the lively ball has brought in nothing except a host of great long-distance hitters while the loss to the game in skillful maneuvers is inestimable."

Bush Radiates Confidence

Manager Bush has never radiated more confidence regarding his club's ability to win the pennant than he does now. He bubbles over with it. And why not! He has a team that has not lost more than two straight games this season. He has a pitching staff comprised of Meine, Swetonic, Brame, Grimes, Fussell, Petty, Kremer and Hill, which, despite the fact that three of its best stars, Petty, Fussell and Hill, have been below form all year, has functioned well enough to keep the Pirates up around the front. He has a group of hitters that can be counted on to match such clubs as the Giants and Cubs, hit for hit. He has plenty of home-run hitters. He has a team that is as good on the defense as the lively ball will allow. And the Pirates have confidence—lots of it. Lively ball, screen-topped fences, heavy end bats and all other conditions now apparent in the game, that were not there some years ago, neither help nor hinder the Pirates.

"We would be just as confident without them as we are with them," Manager Bush stated. "That, in a nutshell, is the type of club that Pittsburgh has this year."

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pittsburgh	56	31	.644
Chicago	54	30	.643
New York	51	41	.554
St. Louis	44	45	.494
Brooklyn	40	48	.455
Boston	38	53	.418
Philadelphia	36	51	.414
Cincinnati	34	54	.386

RESULTS JULY 23

Cincinnati 9, Boston 5.
Boston 6, Cincinnati 0.
Brooklyn 10, Pittsburgh 7.
Chicago 2, New York 0.
St. Louis 8, Philadelphia 2.

HOME RUN WINS GAME

PITTSBURGH (AP)—Rhiel's home run with the bases full in the seventh inning Tuesday enabled Brooklyn to avenge Monday's defeat with a 10-to-7 victory over Pittsburgh. The defeat reduced Pittsburgh's margin in the National League to half a game. Score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		R	H	E
Brooklyn	0	4	2	0	0	0	4	0	0	—	10	13	1
Pittsburgh	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	2	1	—	7	9	1

Batteries — McWeeny, Morrison and Henline; Fussell, Swetonic, French, Hill, Petty and Hargreaves. Winning pitcher—Morrison. Losing pitcher—Fussell. Umpires—Magerkurth, Quigley and Reardon.

ROOT OUTPITCHES HUBBELL

CHICAGO (AP)—Root and Hubbell engaged in a pitchers' battle Tuesday, with the Chicago Cubs getting the better of the duel, 2 to 0. Each gave only four hits, but Root was a bit steadier in the pinches. The victory left the Cubs only half a game behind the Pittsburgh Pirates, who lost to Brooklyn, in the race for the National League pennant. Score by innings.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		R	H	E
Chicago	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	x	—	2	4	0
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0	4	1

Batteries—Root and Taylor; Hubbell, Walker and O'Farrell. Losing pitcher—Hubbell. Umpires—Klem, Stark and Pfirman. Time—1h. 33m.

ALEXANDER BACK IN FORM

ST. LOUIS, (AP)—Alexander was back in form and pitched the St. Louis Cardinals to an 8 to 2 victory. The old master allowed 10 scattered hits and struck out seven batsmen. O'Doul, hard hitting Philadelphia left fielder, had four hits out of four official trips to the plate and Klein, his team mate, gathered three out of four. Score by innings:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		R	H	E
St. Louis	0	1	2	0	0	3	0	2	x	—	8	7	0
Philadelphia	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	—	2	10	1

Batteries — Alexander and Wilson; Elliot, Roy, Bailey and Lerian. Losing pitcher — Elliot. Umpires — Moran, McLaughlin and McCormick. Time—1h 56m.

DOUBLEHEADER DIVIDED

CINCINNATI, O. (AP)—The Boston Braves and Cincinnati Reds broke even Tuesday, July 23, the home club winning the first game, 9 to 5, while the visitors took the second, 6 to 0. Pittenger and Swanson, with three hits apiece, played a prominent part in winning the first game. Delaney's strong pitching was too much for the Reds to solve in the final. Score by innings:

FIRST GAME

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		R	H	E
Cincinnati	0	0	1	4	2	2	0	0	x	—	9	14	2
Boston	0	0	1	0	1	3	0	0	0	—	5	12	2

Batteries—Donohue, Ehrhardt, May and Gooch; Cantwell, Jones and Spohrer. Winning pitcher—Donohue. Losing pitcher — Cantwell. Umpires — Rigler, Jorda and Hart. Time—1h. 40m.

SECOND GAME

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		R	H	E
Boston	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—	6	11	0
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0	7	0

Batteries—Delaney and Spohrer; Kolp, Ash, Luque and Sukeforth. Losing pitcher—Kolp. Umpires—Jorda, Hart and Rigler. Time—1h. 43m.

Four National Golf Champions Entered

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

New York

HOLDERS of four national golf championship titles will be among the 200 or more amateur golfers who will tee off for the United States amateur championship title of 1929 at the Pebble Beach course, Del Monte, Calif., Sept. 2, according to announcement made here by H. H. Ramsay, chairman of the championship committee of the United States Golf Association.

The champions are Robert T. Jones Jr., United States amateur and open champion; Cyril J. H. Tolley, British amateur champion; A. J. Westland, French amateur champion, and C. Ross Somerville, Canadian amateur champion.

World Friendship Building Started

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERKELEY, Calif.—Steam shovels are at work just off the campus of the University of California here, excavating for the foundations of the $1,750,000 International House which John D. Rockefeller Jr. is presenting as a contribution toward world friendship.

The building will furnish living and dining accommodations for approximately 450 men and women. In addition, the building will offer large social halls, discussion group rooms for the consideration of matters of international interest, small dining rooms and kitchens in which the various foreign groups may serve dinners in their national style, an auditorium seating between 800 and 1000, and a central dining room seating 1000.

The final design of the building, accepted recently, was prepared by George C. Kelham, university architect. The only other similar structure in America was built by Mr. Rockefeller in New York City. Another of these international buildings, dedicated to the strengthening of world friendship, is now under construction in Paris.

FOREST PRESERVATION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VICTORIA, B. C.—Concerted efforts to preserve the famous Cameron Lake forest, north of Victoria, from destruction, will be launched by the Associated Boards of Trade of Vancouver Island.

At their convention here these organizations arranged to rally public support for their proposal that the British Columbia Government purchase this timber stand and preserve it permanently. Thousands of visitors from the United States and distant parts of Canada visit Cameron Lake annually to view the trees which Viscount Willingdon, Governor-General of Canada, has christened Cathedral Grove.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Rochester	62	38	.620
Toronto	57	46	.553
Montreal	53	49	.520
Baltimore	49	48	.505
Newark	49	50	.495
Reading	46	48	.489
Buffalo	48	53	.475
Jersey City	33	65	.337

RESULTS JULY 23

Toronto 7, Jersey City 2.
Jersey City 5, Toronto 2.
Rochester 4, Newark 0.
Buffalo 10, Reading 9.
Montreal 5, Baltimore 2.

Fashions and Dressmaking

Little Points About Sleeves

TEACHERS in sewing classes say that probably more questions are asked about sleeves than about any other phase of dressmaking. Although there is nothing difficult or mysterious about this part of a garment, it appears that the average home dressmaker does not understand the fundamental relation of the sleeve, shoulder and armhole. In her blind efforts to make the thing look right, she trims off a bit here and another bit there till she has spoiled the lines and fit of the garment.

The first important step in making and adjusting sleeves easily is to get a pattern of the waist with correct bust measure and to cut exactly by it. Some women try to work in any old sleeve pattern, no matter how ancient, with any waist or frock, and then disaster is inevitable.

It is an excellent idea for the amateur to leave the cutting of the sleeves until after the waist is basted and tried on, and the shoulder-and-underarm seams receive any necessary adjustments. For example, if it is then found that the armhole must be larger than the pattern provides for, the sleeve can easily be cut with a little extra width above the elbow by cutting from the top of the pattern in a straight line to where the elbow will come, and spreading the pattern out on the material the required width at the top. Pin carefully in position and cut out the sleeves. This will seem to make a bulge in the sleeve line, but when the sleeve is sewed and the seam carefully pressed, the bulge will not be visible. The alteration will make the sleeve fit better and feel more comfortable.

Planing the Pattern

Before cutting sleeves, always lay the pattern so the perforations indicating a lengthwise thread of the goods lies on the material perfectly true to line. This seems like such a little matter that many amateurs are not very particular about. And yet, it is on such a trifling detail that the success of the whole garment may depend, for a perfectly fitting sleeve has straight threads of the material running in a straight line from the tip of the shoulder perpendicular to the floor, and crosswise threads of the goods running parallel to the floor.

Of course, every piece of the pattern should be pinned securely to the material before cutting, but this is especially true with sleeves. In placing pins, it is best to set those around the top of the sleeve vertically. Cut carefully around the pattern in smooth-running lines. Snip the notches, but not too deep, and be sure that corresponding notches in the front and back portions of the waist are also indicated. Be sure, also, to mark distinctly the perforation at the top of the sleeve, which is the point where the shoulder seam should come. If, in making alterations, these notches are cut off, snip the edges at corresponding points.

Easing-in the Sleeve

Set-in sleeves are always shown in pictures as fitting smoothly over the top of the arm, and the difference in size between the top of a set-in sleeve and the armhole, or arm-scye, of the garment is often confusing to the amateur dressmaker. This difference is necessary for the free movement of the arm and to allow for the necessary fullness over the top of the arm. The slight amount of fullness is "eased in" by pushing it along with the thumb of the left hand during basting.

The worker should run two rows of shirring between the two notches at the top of each sleeve to bring this fullness where it belongs and pin each sleeve into the arm-scye, holding the sleeve toward her as she sets the pins in vertically so as to see how to dispose of the fullness. The notches in the sleeves must be matched with those in the front and back of the waist portion and the shoulder seam pinned at the point indicated for it at the top of the sleeve; and, if the pattern so indicates, the underarm seam and the sleeve seam must be pinned together.

Beginning at the underarm seam, place two pins half an inch apart on one side, then two the same distance apart on the other side, and continue around the armhole, easing the little gathered fullness in the sleeves gently into the arm-scye. If one does not get the fullness evenly distributed at first, it may be adjusted as necessary by carefully moving the pins until no fullness is evident. The sleeve is then ready to be basted.

If, on trying on the garment, the sleeve seems too short at the top, carefully lift it underneath enough to take out the diagonal wrinkles. If it is too full to look attractive, take out the necessary amount on each side of the seam and adjust the sleeve again. If the arm proves too large for the armhole and a snug-fitting shoulder is desired, insert an oblong gusset in the seam to provide the necessary width. In putting in such a gusset, shape it to a point so it will blend well into the seam.

If the shoulder and underarm seams have been so taken up that it is impossible to ease in all the fullness in the top of the sleeve, some experts advise slipping it up into the arm-scye a little. If this must be done, be sure that the sleeve is slipped up an even distance all the way around or it will pull and wrinkle around the outside of the arm below the shoulder and be likely to split.

In most patterns today the shoulder seam comes directly on top of the shoulder where it is visible neither from the front nor the back, and the top curve of the sleeve indicates a line from the top of the shoulder curve straight toward the floor. If in trying the pattern to the figure before cutting into the goods, the shoulder seam is too long to meet this modern demand, pin in the shoulder of the pattern a graduated tuck to take up the extra length before cutting the front and back portions. This gives much better results at the shoulder than cutting the armhole at the top after the front and back have been put together, to raise the seam at the top of the sleeve to its proper place. But—and this point few amateurs seem to know—when the shoulder has been so shortened, the top of the sleeve must be lengthened a corresponding amount so it will fit properly over the top of the arm. This adjustment is simply and easily made if the sleeve is not cut until after such alterations are determined.

Fashion Grows More Supple

By MARJORIE CARLTON

London

THERE seems to be much more latitude in matters of fashion than there was even a few years ago. At Ascot race meeting, from a fashion point of view, the premier social daytime event of the London season, skirts were all lengths, falling anywhere from just below the knee to the ankle, and either dipping or hanging evenly as the owner pleased. The waistline also was a matter of individual choice; and hats ranged from close-fitting toques to the hat with a brim measuring almost the width of the wearer's shoulders. The same variety was noticed in fabrics. Patterned materials, and especially small floral designs, had been declared fashion's favorites and certainly predominated; but plain silks, as well as spots and stripes, were much in evidence. This freedom made for much greater individuality.

Two Notable Suits at Ascot

That the simplest suits were the most successful was the general opinion of visitors, and two outfits especially were worth noticing: The first, consisting of a straight short jacket with an upstanding collar and knife-pleated skirt, was in rather heavy navy blue crêpe with a white pin-point spot. With this suit went a crisp white lawn skirt tucked into the skirt like a schoolgirl's; a coarse navy blue straw hat; navy blue shoes; sand-colored stockings and sand-colored pull-on gloves.

The second suit had been carried out in black and white. Over the white marocain frock went a fine black cloth coat with a cape collar. The hat, rather large and trimmed with a corded band and bow, was in shiny straw, and the patent leather shoes had silver buckles. Fine-mesh black stockings and white mousquetaire gloves, tucked carelessly over the narrow sleeves of the coat, completed this very attractive suit. Both these outfits are within the reach of a moderate dress allowance, but they held their own with the more elaborate chiffons and laces and would be much more generally useful.

Becoming as the draped skirt may be if handled by an expert and worn by a slim woman, Ascot seemed to prove conclusively that for out-of-doors the even hem is more becoming to a full figure and that pleats are better than godets or flares. Hanging pieces are inclined to look untidy. The straight long line of the pleats gives an illusion of height, and their even movement an effect of trimness and controlled freedom. The present-day habit of setting pleats on to a closely-fitting hip-yoke is particularly becoming to a big figure, eliminating as it does all superfluous fullness. At Ascot there was a great prevalence of narrow box-pleats and these were especially successful in chiffon.

A charming notion was to allow the color of the hat to collect all the varying shades in the patterned dress. In this way a blue-green crinoline gathered together the blues and greens of the chiffon frock, and a flame-colored hat had in its make-up the orange and pink of the dress.

Prevalent Details

It was interesting to find how many of the outfits at Ascot were composed of two fabrics and made a success of it. A caramel-colored lace dress, for instance, was completed with a velvet jacket in a slightly deeper tone. The velvet was extremely soft and supple, and it was a delightful partnership. A taffeta dress had a chiffon wrap, both printed with the same design, and in another case the dress was in patterned georgette and the coat in gold lamé with the same design superimposed.

It was noticeable that practically every coat, whether full or hip length, had fluffy fur cuffs and a band around the hem. The collars, however, were entirely innocent of fur and were either upstanding or continued with long ends which were tied in a loose bow at the left side.

Patterns and Materials

CONSIDERABLE disappointment is experienced by home dressmakers because some frocks, when finished, prove of material unsuited to the pattern used. A filmy textile, for instance, does not show to best advantage when made up according to a pattern for a sports suit, any more than sports material looks well employed in a frock where soft draping is required.

At the same time, often but one kind of material is suggested on the pattern envelope or in a fashion catalogue and if that is unprocurable or not desired, one is at a loss to know what other goods could be used as well. Under such circumstances it is helpful to remember the following facts collected from many experts in the dressmaking world:

Materials in Relation to Patterns

A dress pattern suitable for georgette may also be made of voile, batiste or chiffon. Filmy textures require soft, graceful lines, ruffles, knife-plaiting and the like.

Designs suitable to taffeta may be used for organdie, fine cambric or crisp gingham. Taffeta gives good bouffant effects and looks charming when made up with a full, wide skirt corded or trimmed with a ruching of self-material. Such a design, however, would hardly be practical in some wash goods, for the matter of laundering must be considered as well as suitability of material to the pattern used.

A model suited to serge, flannel, poiret or charmeen may also be developed in dress linen, or cotton suiting. Sports materials should never be used for anything but sports models.

For a tailored dress, choose a firm, good quality of woolen goods such as charmeen or poiret; heavy crêpe-de-chine, canton, heavy georgette, a dress linen that does not crush, or a cotton suiting that is soft and pliable. Heavy woolen fabrics must be made up on simple, tailored lines.

Soft, heavy silks are suitable for models in which drapery is used.

Corduroys and velveteens are employed more generally for children than for grown-ups, though in adults' garments they do appear in sports clothes, and lounging and bath robes.

Ginghams in large plaids and checks are best suited for school girls. Cut on the bias, this material often adds interest and variation to a wardrobe in which considerable gingham appears. Or, the bias may appear in collar, cuffs and pockets, or in pipings or bindings. Plaids should be worn by themselves or in combination with plain materials, never with other plaids, checks, stripes or mixed effects.

Proper Use of Stripes

For the stout figure, ginghams with fine stripes, or those in inconspicuous designs and soft texture, are most desirable. In closely woven materials, stripes give the appearance of service and utility and call for a pattern of that type. In thin, open-weave materials, more latitude is allowed in the selection of patterns.

The popular idea that materials of striped design reduce the appearance of size in a stout woman does not hold true when a wide stripe or one conspicuous in color is used. Stripes of this kind call attention to one's size by challenging a mental calculation of the width across the hips or back.

Neither are plaids for stout women, especially if the designs are conspicuous in size, color or arrangement, for much the same reason.

Knitted Synthetics

There are now on the market knitted synthetic materials that give splendid satisfaction as they are produced with a soft luster hardly to be distinguished from silk and in a mesh as fine as that of the best grade of glove silk. The greatest objection to the use of knitted materials has been that, due to the elasticity of the fabric, gowns and suits have been frequently made up without sufficient fullness in the skirt. Though the garment fits the figure about the hips, the cloth below draws together, giving a "cupped effect" to the skirt that ruins one's pleasure in the whole garment.

This trouble may be obviated by the home dressmaker by careful cutting. If the wearer is large and there is to be a belt across the back of the garment, it may be best to cut the back portion in two pieces instead of one. In this way, the skirt can be given about 2 inches additional in width, for the meshes of such material allow a crowding together of the threads where the skirt is joined to the waist, and without any evidence of the strategy. And a belt over the line conceals the piecing.

In most cases, all that is necessary to give more fullness to the back of a garment fashioned from such materials is to crowd the goods slightly, below the waistline, before cutting out the back portion. The tendency is to smooth out the material crosswise after making the fold for this purpose, but this must be avoided when working with these comparatively new knitted materials if one is to produce a satisfactory garment.

'Tying Up' Blouses With Skirts

THERE are many attractive ways of "tying-up" a separate blouse to complete an ensemble, any one of these being easy possibilities for the average woman who enjoys bits of hand sewing. Take the pretty detail of bow ties, for instance. These may appear in a closely placed cluster of three on the shoulder of the separate blouse, or, at wider intervals and in larger size, form a front trimming which will make a good showing when the coat of the ensemble is worn open. Similar bow ties, either in cluster or single effect, should bring the wrist finish into harmony with the ensemble. This type of adjustable trimming involves nothing more difficult than cutting a pair of slits in the blouse for each bow tie, a picoted length of the fabric being pulled through the slashes and knotted, or, if preferred, the tab can hang with both ends loose. This style of trimming is suitable with any blouse, from cotton to georgette or satin, the bows being of a color to establish the desired relationship between the separate blouse and the other units of the ensemble. The slashes cut in the garment should either be bound with like fabric or buttonholed with heavy silk floss.

What is known as "shoe string lacings" are tubular strands of the fabric, made by seaming a narrow strip its entire length and then turning it right-side-out. These strands may be pressed flat and used like a ribbon or have a cord run through them thus retaining the tubular effect, either method being suitable when used to lace through eyelets. This form of trimming is seen on many of the imported models of the slip-over type, the front lacing giving the effect of a blouse that actually opens, although such is not the case. The ends of the decorative lacings are often clipped with fancy bits of metal or ornamented with big wooden beads of a color to harmonize with the lacings. Tassels made of the shoe string lacings are also seen on the hand-made models, the end of each strand of the tassel being left open. Ribbon is also used for lacings; and for side closing of belts and girdles, broad ribbons are laced through large eyelets, carrying out the same trimming detail as is seen in miniature on blouse front and sleeves.

Slip-over neck trimmings in band effect, the front continuing down to the waistline in some models, are so easily made and so simple of adjustment, that their popularity is not to be wondered at. Two or three shades can be used in this way, featuring the basic coloring of the ensemble; or the banding may be of a printed fabric matching the coat lining or some other detail of the ensemble. Such detachable neck accessories frequently exploit novel irregularities of outline, "steps" and other right-angled designs being especially popular for sports-wear blouses of plain material that are to be tied up to an ensemble. More dressy are soft frills and jabots that are set into a band with buttonholes corresponding to buttons on the original blouse. The buttons may be of the novelty kind, of brilliant colored glass or mock crystal, and thus introduce additional ornamentation. Similar buttoned-on frills may extend from the wrist well up toward the elbow, giving smart fullness to the lower part of the sleeve.

Where material of the skirt is available, an extra belt with suspenders over the shoulders and crossing in the back is a smart touch copied from imported sports dresses in linen, the blouse being of the tuck-in variety. This gives the effect of a one-piece dress with matching coat. The blouse in this case is usually sleeveless.

There is no better way of getting practical ideas on this subject of tying-up a separate blouse with an ensemble already in one's wardrobe, than to study the details of good models shown in the shops. One is often rewarded by being able to plan several sets of detachable accessories for a single blouse, making it appear as a component part of each ensemble with which it is worn.

Joel Feder and Celanese Corporation of America

An Evening Frock of Celanese Printed Moiré in Yellow, Brown and Maroon on a Maize-Colored Background. The Normal Waistline Is Emphasized and the Train Is Lined With Plain Brown Moiré. Model by Bergdorf & Goodman Company.

New Notes in Evening Wraps

AT THE present time, evening wraps are charmingly informal. A diaphanous scarf of chiffon draped about the shoulders with one long end falling the length of the gown, is one of the most graceful examples of how little an evening wrap may be, and still be smart. Other wraps of the summer season are fashioned of tulle or net, in tailored tuxedo style for restaurant dining or ruffled elaborately for formal occasions. In fact, there is a wide range of choice wraps of moire—and taffeta, circular wraps of crepe-de-chine, and those of chiffon and transparent velvet are all equally smart.

For the winter season, however, velvet is not to have the exclusive appeal it enjoyed last year, for metal cloth is already being shown, and so beautiful is it in its new weaves and light weights, that it already has the advantage over velvet, which is, of course, no longer new. These wraps of shimmering gold and silver tissue are already being viewed with favor by women and so eagerly purchased for the winter season that there seems sufficient evidence for the prediction that the metal cloth evening wrap should be included in the fall wardrobe of every well-dressed woman.

Between the metal brocaded wrap of the past and this season's offering there is a wide dissimilarity. In the first place, although there are many gradations of weight and new materials are by no means so heavy as similar fabrics in former years, and the smartest wraps are fashioned of the very softest material, which lends itself admirably to draping, shirring and the drooping butterfly bows which are to continue popular. Then, too, the designs of the materials are thoroughly youthful and modernistic, whereas the designs in previous seasons were heavy and of the dowager type.

Silks interwoven or stitched with metal, metal fabrics which have rich designs, either painted or brocaded in velvet, make the evening wraps luxurious models of soft draped lines, and brilliant colors.

Some women, however, prefer the glowing richness of velvet to the gleam of metal, and for these, advance models of velvet wraps are displayed which fairly drip with loveliness. Other velvet wraps are elaborately treated, so they will more typically follow the mode. A black velvet coat, for example, not content with voluminous sleeves and a large cushion collar, is trimmed on the back and sleeves with a brilliant bowknot, done in silver thread and rhinestones.

Another wrap shows the vogue for velvet used in moderation. The wrap itself is of gold embroidered lace. The bottom flounce, extending from the knee, is of jade green velvet, as the scarf collar also is. The scarf is carelessly tossed about the neck so the chrysanthemum on the left shoulder may show to advantage.

Designed to Appear Otherwise

"ALL is not gold that glitters." This is especially true in the fashion world at the present time, for practically nothing that glitters, is gold. Frocks are made more vivacious and hats more joyous by glittering ornaments of various metals. Necklaces and bracelets in synthetic compositions gleam gayly, thrown in high relief against a sun-tanned skin. In fact, it is precisely to the sun-tan vogue that the particular phases of the contemporary jewelry mode owe their popularity.

Among precious stones, pearls are first in the limelight. They are not seen in the graduated string formerly the style, but are combined in many ingenious ways, and with other jewels, such as diamonds, emeralds, jade and the delectable flushed coral. It is considered smart to twist together a rope of delicate seed pearls and coral and wear it knotted at the back of the neck. Or it may be wound around the wrist several times for a bracelet. Some women wear their strands slightly looped and fastened to one side by a pin of similar jewels.

The fashion in jewelry this season points to three revivals; the elaborate earring, the strass pendant and the diamond bowknot for the left shoulder, often holding in place a fairylike tulle scarf.

Earrings are in perfect harmony with the romantic mood of the season. In one style, tiny jade grapes hang from a gold chain. In another, pearls and diamonds alternate in graduated size from the tiny pearl at the ear. In yet another a gold filigree loop of exquisite workmanship hangs on a gold chain, while another design has a tiny dagger's head of diamonds with a ruby drop.

The elaborate beauty of the strass pendant is matched by the fashion of diamond bracelets in wide bands.

Sports jewelry is frankly bizarre. For beach wear, ensemble sets are the mode, composed of anklet, bracelet, and necklace made of carved wooden beads combined with red glass beads. On the necklace, a strand is designed to hang down the back. Other beach jewelry is made of rubber, skillfully fashioned to appear otherwise.

Spanish Trend in Hats

VEIL-TRIMMED small hats are much in evidence in Paris, a wisp of fine tulle extending just to the tip of the nose, giving an amusingly sophisticated air to the simplest model of straw or felt. A heavier mesh, showing an embroidered design may partly cover the crown of the hat, ending in a low-placed drapery over the right ear. These becoming veil-trims may be ordered separately from the hat, mounted on an invisible wire and draped for adjustment over the crown of any hat suited to such an addition. The front is almost without exception arranged in nose veil style, but the side can be draped to prove most becoming to the wearer.

Black lace on natural-colored straw is a favorite combination and has the advantage of harmonizing with almost any ensemble. Black veils intended for the trimming of black straw hats have the embroidery done in silver gray, white or beige, the design showing effectively when mounted over the black straw crown as a background. Where additional trimming is desired, the veil is caught by a single flower or a jeweled pin. Chenile-dotted tulle borders and hand-run scalloped edges are favorite details of the trimming veil, some resulting in a very dressy hat quite in keeping with the smart frocks especially designed for late afternoon wear. This is especially noticeable in the case of mid-season turbans of satin and belting ribbon, or in combinations of the two which are one of the fancies of the moment. These new turbans show a little width at each side which is accentuated by loops of the lace at the ends of the nose veil.

Women who do not find the nose veil becoming have discovered an easy way out of the difficulty, by simply turning it up in coronet effect and catching it lightly with a jeweled ornament. An obliging saleswoman will always be glad to make this change in adjustment of the veil, especially if by so doing she sells her customer a handsome pin not originally included in the price of the hat. A satin turban, so trimmed, is flattering to most faces and gives a delicacy of outline to an otherwise severely plain model.

The large, formal hat for midsummer wear also shows the vogue for lace trimming, the entire brim sometimes being of wire-stiffened lace with a narrow, floppy border of tulle. On other large hats lace is manipulated in the same way as would be ribbon or the many scarf trimmings, so much in vogue early in the season. The lace encircles the crown, passes through a slash in the straw and is arranged loosely under the brim, sometimes in long loops and ends, in scarf effect. Wide lace banding, simply tied around the hat and caught at one side with a flower is a style favored for midsummer garden entertainments and is approved by some of the best French designers, especially in a two-tone effect the lace dyed slightly darker than the straw.

Lace arranged in the Spanish mode is an Agnes specialty, a small turban of black crin being draped with Spanish lace, caught up in the back and the ends allowed to fall, mantilla fashion, over the shoulders. This Spanish influence is considered an important millinery trend and practically all high-class designers are said to be giving out the information that they will use the lace trim for fall and even winter hats of felt and soleil. Lace evening hats are also predicted and some models are already being shown by exclusive Paris specialty shops.

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THE MONITOR READER

(Answers to Questions Asked on the Next to the Last Page)

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STOCK MARKET SUBJECTED TO HEAVY SELLING

Early Strength Followed by Irregular Decline—Telephone at New High

NEW YORK (AP)—Marking up of the call money rate from 7 to 8 per cent turned the course of stock prices irregular today after an opening outburst of strength. Operations for the advance were not entirely abandoned, however, but were confined largely to the public utility, railroad and communications issues, several of which reached new high ground.

The rise in call money took many traders by surprise, as it had been generally believed that the 7 per cent rate would be maintained for the rest of the week. The stringency was attributed to heavy out-of-town withdrawals in anticipation of month-end disbursements, and also to a drawing down of foreign balances in the New York market.

Except for the closing of the three New Jersey banks, most of the day's business news continued favorable. Iron Age reported that "signs of a letup in the activity of the iron and steel industry are not lacking, but there is no indication of a recession of customary summer proportions."

The Iron Trade Review stated that pipe is supplying one of its periodic impulses to the steel market. Another flock of favorable earnings reports made their appearance. Southern Pacific showing a gain of nearly $4,700,000 in income for the first six months over the corresponding period last year.

American Telephone came back into the limelight by soaring more than 6 points to another new high record at 255, recent buying being based on reports of large earnings from its sound picture machine patents. International Telephone was marked up more than 2 points.

Formation of new investment trusts and talk of further consolidations kept speculative interest alive in the public utility shares. Buying centered largely in the stocks of western companies. Pacific Southern California Edison climbed more than 3 points and Pacific Gas 2½. General Gas & Electric A was heavily bought, climbing nearly 7 points to a new high at 100½.

A spectacular jump of 15 points in Boston & Maine to a new high at 142 overshadowed all other developments in the railroad ground, but Atlantic Coast Line, St. Paul preferred, Lackawanna, Union Pacific, Northern Pacific and Southern Pacific yielded to profit-taking.

U. S. Steel common crossed 210 to a new record price and then ran into a storm of selling which carried it back about 2 points. Michigan and Bethlehem steels sagged below yesterday's final quotations.

Motors also turned heavy after an early interval of strength. Chrysler, General Motors, Graham-Paige, and Auburn selling 1¼ to 2½ points below yesterday's close in the early afternoon.

The market encountered considerable selling in spots during the last hour, when call money was put up to 9 per cent. U. S. Steel lost all of its gain and registered a fractional net loss. American Telephone continued strong, however, extending its gain to more than 8 points. The close was irregular. Total sales approximated 3,900,000 shares.

Convertibles Higher

Active buying in the convertible list today, in sympathy with the strength in stocks, brought about a general improvement in the bond market. Firming up of money at midday brought about some recessions, but gains on the whole were fairly well maintained. Call money renewed at 7 and moved higher at midday. Time money rate was firm.

Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Convertible 6s again were the feature of the industrials, climbing to 104, a new high, before encountering profit taking. This issue sold as low as 91¼ this year. American I. G. Chemical 5½s rose more than a point, but were several points under their year's high.

The communication bonds, American Telephone convertible 4½s and International Telephone 4½s, moved higher.

In the rails both of the Allegheny corporation issues reached new tops above 111. St. Paul convertible 4s also were strong.

Pirelli of Italy 7s, after several weeks of inactivity, dropped 9 points. German General Electric 6s were strong on reports of a world agreement on patents and distribution of talking movie equipment.

The United States Government issues continued to improve.

ORGANIZE HUGE NEW INVESTMENT TRUST

The Shenandoah Corp., new utility-financial-industrial investment trust of the general management type, has been organized under the joint sponsorship of the Goldman Sachs Trading Corp. and the Central States Electric Corp. Its charter has been filed in Wilmington, Del.

The new corporation will have an authorized capitalization consisting of $250,000,000 convertible preference stock and 15,000,000 shares of no-par value common stock, of which 1,000,000 shares of preference stock and 5,000,000 shares of common stock are to be presently outstanding.

The new investment trust aligns the extensive industrial, banking and insurance interests of Goldman Sachs with the North American group of public utilities with which Harrison Williams is identified. It will commence business with assets aggregating over $102,500,000, of which $52,500,000 will be in cash.

The directors of the company will include Harrison Williams, Clifford F. Stone of Central States Electric Corp., Waddill Catchings and Sidney J. Weinberg of the Goldman Sachs Trading Corp. and John Foster Dulles of Sullivan & Cromwell. C. F. Stone will be president of the new corporation.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

	1929	1928
UNION PACIFIC		
June gross	$16,923,731	$15,998,474
Net op inc	2,741,099	1,871,539
Six mos gr	98,466,630	93,553,369
Net op inc	16,200,796	12,280,239
ST. LOUIS-SAN FRANCISCO		
June gross	$7,429,627	$6,756,162
Net op inc	1,570,838	1,374,429
Surp aft chgs	661,384	220,145
6 mos gross	42,045,939	40,167,512
Net op inc	9,022,663	8,717,730
Surp aft chgs	3,583,060	1,989,700
NORTHERN PACIFIC		
June gross	$8,146,858	$7,949,691
Net op inc	1,134,902	1,350,888
Six mos gross	44,665,953	7,634,129
Net op inc	7,197,078	7,634,129
DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WEST.		
June gross	$6,622,191	$6,745,910
Net op inc	1,312,843	1,395,654
Six mos gross	40,478,243	39,180,033
Net op inc	7,885,394	6,952,155
LEHIGH VALLEY		
June gross	$6,019,493	$5,813,262
Net op inc	920,695	1,085,645
6 mos gross	35,083,722	33,925,004
Net op inc	5,741,664	4,569,444

WEDNESDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

Prev. 1929 High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last July 24	July 23
54¾	38½	..	Abitibi	800	45⅝	45	45½	45
88⅝	79	6	Abitibi pf	300	84	83½	83½	83½
96	84¾	5	Adams Ex pf	200	89	89	89	89
35⅞	27⅝	2	Adams Mill	100	32	31½	31½	..
104⅞	27	..	Adv-Rubely	200	37	35	35	37½
119	40¼	..	Adv-Ru pf	1100	54	52	52	54½
4⅞	1¾	..	Ahumada	1700	1¾	1½	1¾	1¾
181¾	95⅞	2	Air Reduc	200	175½	175¼	175½	175⅛
48⅞	37¼	2¶	Airway El	200	40½	40¼	40¼	..
12⅞	4½	..	Ajax Rubber	3300	5¾	5	5¾	5
10⅜	4½	..	Alaska Jun	500	6	5⅝	5¾	..
25	12	..	Albany PWP	300	18	17½	18	..
58⅝	27⅜	..	Alleghany	39000	54⅝	52¼	52⅝	53⅜
114⅝	99½	5	Alleghany pf	1700	118	116⅛	117	116
118	100⅝	6	Allegh&W w	900	118	117¼	118	116¾
84	84	..	Allegh pf x-w	200	84	84	84	..
135	86	2½¶	Alliance R	30	135	130	130	130
346¾	241	6	Allied Chem	3800	324½	317	317¼	317
284	166	7*	Allis-Chal	100	278	276	276	280
11⅛	5	..	Amal Lea	300	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	..
73	48	..	Amal Lea pf	100	50	50	50	..
42⅝	22½	2	Amerada	1100	31	29¼	29¾	31
23⅝	10¼	..	Am Ag Ch	600	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	13
148¾	110	2¶	Am Bk Note	200	144¾	142	142	145
65⅛	57	3	Am Bk N pf	10	57¾	57	57	57
29½	15	..	Am Beet S	100	15	15	15	18
60⅛	46	..	Am Beet S	200	50½	50	50	50⅝
73¾	40½	..	Am Bosch	13900	61⅞	59¼	60⅛	58⅞
62	45	1.60¶	Am Brake	1900	58½	57	57	57½
126½	117	7	Am Brake pf	10	117	117	117	..
34¾	15¼	..	Am Br Bov	2700	21¼	31	31	31⅜
104	49⅝	..	Am Br Bv pf	230	85⅝	84¼	84¼	84½
169	107⅝	3¶	Am Can	7800	167	162⅛	162½	164⅞
106½	92	6	Am Car & F	1400	104	101⅞	103⅛	103⅝
120	115	7	Am Car pf	100	115	115	115	..
86	70¼	7	Am Chain pf	100	85½	85½	85½	85¾
66⅜	46⅝	2	Am Chic	1400	65½	64⅜	64⅜	63
55	43½	1.60§	Am Com Alc	100	47	46¼	46¼	46½
47⅜	23¾	2	Am En Til	500	35¾	35	35¾	35⅜
90	82⅝	..	Am Europe	15900	93½	90	91¾	89⅞
138⅞	75⅞	..	Am & FPw	19700	136	131¼	131½	132½
103	88	7	Am & FP 2pf	400	96½	96	96	94
42	32¾	..	Am Hide pf	200	33	32⅞	32⅞	..
42	32¾	..	Am Hide pf	200	33	32⅞	32⅞	..
48½	38	2¶	Am Ice	2500	46	45½	45½	46
96	89¾	6	Am Ice pf	100	94	94	94	..
79⅜	52½	2¶	Am Int Corp	4700	77½	76	76⅜	76
8¾	4½	..	Am La Fr	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
136	102⅝	8	Am Loco	200	131¼	129½	129½	130
119¾	113	7	Am Loco pf	400	118½	118½	118½	..
81⅞	50	3	Am Metals	100	63	63	63	64
135	113⅜	6	Ab Met 6%	800	122	120½	120½	..
17⅜	4	..	Am Piano	100	4	4	4	..
158	81¼	1¶	Am Pw&Lt	6400	158⅜	155	155	153¾
103	99¾	6	Am P & L 6	200	100	100	100	100
54¼	40¼	1½	Am Radiat	18100	49⅞	48⅛	48⅛	49½
64⅞	43⅞	..	Am Repub	200	45¼	44	45¼	44½
134¾	106½	2¶	Am Roll Mill	1100	129½	127¼	127¼	129½
74¾	61	4¶	Am Saf Raz	900	65½	65	65⅛	65½
41⅞	32½	3	Am Seating	200	33⅛	32¾	33	..
7	3½	..	Am Ship	200	4	3⅜	3⅜	4
124¾	93½	4	Am Smelt	5100	109	107⅝	108	108¼
79⅞	58	3	Am Stl Fnd	460	65⅞	64¼	64¼	65⅛
114	110	7	Am Stl F pf	20	112	112	112	..
85	65	2	Am Stores	190	69⅛	69¼	69⅛	67
94⅞	71½	..	Am Sugar	1800	85½	84⅝	84⅝	81⅞
257¼	193¾	9	Am Tel&T	10000	257¼	248¾	257	248⅛
158	136½	8	Am-Type	600	160	159	160	158
148¼	67¼	1¶	Am Wat W	800	135	132	132½	135
104	97	6	Am Wat W 6	100	99	99	99	..
58⅝	39½	..	Am Wool pf	200	40½	39⅞	40	40⅛
16¾	9	..	Am Whit ct	700	13½	13½	13½	14½
49⅞	22¼	..	Am Zinc	800	24⅞	23⅝	23¾	24
140	99	7	Anaconda	18600	114⅝	111⅝	112	113
62⅞	43	2.40	Anchor Cap	600	46⅝	45½	45½	46½
124	102⅛	6.50	Anchor C pf	100	102¾	102¾	102¾	..
68⅞	44⅞	3	Andes Cop	3600	51¼	50¼	50¼	50⅝
49½	29	2	Arch Dan	100	30	30	30	30¼
95	85¼	7	Armour D pf	100	86½	86½	86½	86¾
18⅜	10⅝	..	Arm Ill A	4300	11½	11	11⅝	11½
10¼	5⅝	..	Arm Ill B	900	6¼	6⅛	6¼	6¼
86	71¼	7	Arm Ill pf	100	74¼	74¼	74¼	..
40⅞	19	..	Arnold Cons	100	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	21
58⅞	49⅝	4	Asso Apparl	400	53	51⅝	52	53
70¾	43	2½	Asso Dry G	1300	54½	52	52	53
47¼	40½	2	Asso Oil	60	44½	44½	44½	44½
260¼	165⅛	10	Atchison	1000	257⅞	254	255	255
102⅞	99	5	Atchison pf	200	101⅝	101	101½	101½
209½	169	10	Atl Coast L	1100	205	202½	205	205
67⅞	32¼	..	Atl G&WI	100	60	60	60	60¼
61½	45⅛	4	Atl G&WI pf	100	55	55	55	..
77⅞	53½	1¶	Atl Refin	7700	66⅝	64½	64¾	66
115	90	4	Atlas Pwd	300	102½	101¼	101½	101
405	221	4	Auburn Auto	700	384	375¼	375¼	385
10	5½	5¾	Austin N	200	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	5⅞
65	51¼	4.40	Aust Cred	500	54¾	54	54	..
35⅜	22⅞	..	Auto Sales	200	31½	31¼	31½	31¼
			—B—					
125	114½	7	Baldwin pf	10	118⅜	118⅜	118⅜	..
137⅞	115⅞	6	Balt & O	21100	137⅞	135⅛	137½	135⅛
136	123⅛	..	B&O rct	900	136⅜	135	136⅜	135¼
84⅞	64½	2½	Bangor & A	4000	85⅞	83	85½	82¼
110⅛	105	7	Bangor&A pf	10	109	109	109	109⅛
33¾	25	2	Barker Bros	50	28	28	28	28¼
29¼	7	..	Barnet	100	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	9
49⅜	36½	2	Barnsdall A	4800	37¾	37	37	37
32⅞	20	..	Beacon Oil	3900	30	29⅝	30	29½
95½	95	..	Beatrice	300	95½	95	95½	..
101	73	3	Beechnut	200	84⅝	83	83	..
84⅞	81	4.14	Belg NR ppf	400	82¼	82¼	82¼	..
104⅞	78	2	Bendix	48800	104⅛	100⅛	100¾	102⅝
96¼	75¾	2	Best & Co	700	95⅝	92¼	92¼	95¼
121⅞	82¼	4	Beth Steel	50500	121⅞	118¼	118¼	120¼
123	116⅝	7	Beth Steel pf	700	120¾	120⅝	120¾	120⅝
136¾	110¼	3¶	Bohn Alum	500	125¼	123¼	123¼	125
89½	78½	4	Bon Ami A	200	83½	83⅜	83½	..
11¾	6	..	Booth Fish	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	7⅜
100½	83⅛	3	Borden	4400	94½	92¼	92¼	92½
143⅞	107	4	Borg-Warner	2300	117⅝	112	114¼	115½
143⅛	85	..	Boston & Me	2800	143¼	130	142⅝	127
15½	8½	..	Bot M A pf	100	9¾	9¾	9¾	..
63⅛	30¼	..	Briggs	5900	34	32⅜	32⅝	33¼
6⅞	3⅛	..	Brit Steel	200	4¼	4	4¼	4
73⅞	42½	3	Brockway	3100	44¾	43⅝	43⅝	44
81⅞	59½	4	Bkyn Man T	1000	61	60½	60½	60⅝
226½	176	5	Bkyn Un G	500	223	220	220	221
49	38⅛	2½	Brown Shoe	200	49	48⅝	49	49
55¼	35⅝	3	Bruns Balke	1300	37¼	37	37	37½
44⅛	18	..	Bruns Term	200	20	20	20	22
42⅞	25¼	1	Bucyrus	200	32	32	32	32⅞
117	111½	7	Bucyrus pf	10	111¾	111¾	111¾	..
50	38⅝	2½	Bucy cv pf	500	42⅞	41¼	41¼	42½
54⅜	46	1.60	Bullard	200	53⅞	50	50	53
329⅜	234	3¶	Burrouhs	100	320⅞	320⅞	320⅞	320⅞
89¼	54⅜	2§	Bush Term	100	58	58	58	58
110½	102¼	7	Bush T Deb	20	105¾	104	104	104⅜
9½	4½	..	Butte Cop	200	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
41	28	..	Butterick	100	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	31¼
192⅞	122¾	..	Byers	400	138⅜	136¼	136½	135⅛
37⅞	33⅞	3	By-Prod C	2100	36½	34½	34½	35⅞
			—C—					
82⅞	72¼	4	Calif Pack	400	79⅝	78⅜	79	78½
4	1¾	..	Callahan	800	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	1¾
135	123	10	Calu & Ariz	1300	129	127⅜	127⅜	127½
61⅞	36⅝	4	Calu & Hecla	1200	40⅞	40	40	40
98⅞	78	5	Canada Dry	4000	95	93	93	94
265⅛	218	10	Can Pac	2800	237½	230	230	238
238	228	..	Can P ct 1%	100	232	232	232	233¼
101½	94½	5	Caro C&O st	100	94¾	94¾	94¾	..
388½	308	6	Case Thresh	600	375	365	365	370
42½	22	..	Cav-Dobbs	100	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¾
105½	91½	6½	Cav-Dbbs pf	[illegible]	91½	91	91	..
79⅜	52	3	Celotex	200	55	53¾	53¾	55
93½	85¼	7	Celotex pf	100	86	86	86	..
48¾	30	2	Cen Aguirre	200	35	34¾	35	..
53½	40½	2	Cen Alloy	16400	53½	52⅝	52⅝	52½
120	88⅝	6	Cerro de P	100	94	94	94	94
28⅝	16½	..	Cert-Teed	200	26	25⅞	25⅞	26
92	79	3	Ches Corp	200	88¼	87⅞	87⅞	88⅞
275½	195	10	Ches & Ohio	700	263	263	263	270
19¾	4½	..	Chi & Alton	1200	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	7⅜
25¾	6½	..	Chi & Alt pf	300	9	8½	9	8½
43	28	..	Chi & E Ill	200	31	31	31	34
66⅞	49	..	Chi & E I pf	100	61½	61½	61½	63
23⅝	12¾	..	Chi Gt West	500	17⅞	16½	16½	17½
63⅜	38	..	Chi Gt W pf	300	47½	46	46	46¼
43	27¾	..	Chi M&SP	700	42⅜	40¼	40¼	40¾
63¾	46½	..	Chi M&SP pf	22500	62⅞	60¼	60¼	60½
97¼	80¼	4	Chi & NW	3200	94⅞	93⅜	93⅜	93⅝
42⅞	28¼	..	Chi Pneu	2800	42½	41	41	39⅜
56¼	48⅛	3½	Chi Pneu pf	1000	55½	55	55½	53⅝
142⅞	115	7	Chi RI	800	140⅞	139⅜	139⅜	141¼
108⅛	105¼	7	Chi RI 7%	100	106	106	106	106
50	36	3	Chick Cot O	700	36	36	36	36½
74⅞	42	2.40	Childs	500	72⅝	71	71	71
135	66	3	Chrysler	42000	74⅜	71	71	73
62⅞	49	3.60	City Ice	400	58	57	57	59½
105¼	99	6½	City Ice pf	70	103	102	103	..
27	19⅛	..	City Stores	600	20½	19⅝	19⅝	20¼
72¼	52	5	Cluett Pbdy	300	52⅝	51⅝	52⅝	52¼
119	103½	7	Cluett P pf	40	106	106	106	..
148⅞	120⅝	4	Coca Cola	900	147⅞	144	144	147
50	46½	3	Coca Cola A	200	47	47	47	46¾
72¼	47⅞	..	Collins & A	600	49¼	48	49¼	49½
78½	56	..	Colo F&I	5200	72½	69½	70⅛	71⅜
90⅞	86	5	Col Gas 5%	100	90	90	90	90⅞
92⅞	53½	2	Col Gas	22600	92⅜	90	92	90
6⅝	4⅞	..	Col Gas rts	7000	6⅝	6¼	6½	6¼
207	121¼	4¶	Col Carbon	1300	189	185	185	187
88⅞	55¼	1.14	Col Graph	19200	66⅝	64¼	64⅞	64⅞
66½	62	..	Col Graph rcts	300	64	62½	62½	63½
62⅞	43	2	Com Cred	6900	49	47⅝	48⅜	48⅜
105⅜	95	6½	Com Cr 1pf	60	97	97	97	97
195	131½	4¶	Com Inv Tr	10600	175½	169⅞	173½	172⅝
99	92	6½	Com Inv 7%	100	92	92	92	..
492	225¼	8	Com Sol	200	470	464	464	470
246	107¼	..	Comwlth Pw	200	230	230	230	..
93	59⅛	2	Conde Nast	200	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞
35⅞	19½	..	Congoleum	6000	24⅝	23⅞	23⅞	24½
30¾	25	2	Con Film pf	600	25½	25	25	25½
152	95½	3	Con Gas	35900	151⅞	148¼	149	149¾
100⅜	96½	5	Con Gas pf	400	98	97½	97⅝	98⅛
6¼	2½	..	Con Textile	700	2⅞	2¾	2¾	2¾
23½	12	1.20	Container A	100	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15½
11½	6	.60	Container B	100	7⅞	7½	7½	7⅞
15¼	8¼	..	Cont Bak A	400	84	83⅛	83⅛	84½
15¼	8¼	..	Cont Bak B	2000	13⅜	13	13	13
100	88½	8	Cont Bak pf	100	95¼	95¼	95¼	95½
10⅝	51	..	Cont Bank	17000	61	59¼	61⅜	61
82⅞	60	2½	Cont Can	6900	80⅝	78⅛	78⅛	79¼
100⅝	79	2	Cont Ins	6800	98½	95	95	96
28⅞	13½	.80	Cont Motors	2200	14½	14	14	14¾
35⅞	30⅞	..	Cont Oil	5200	31½	30¾	31¼	31¼
107⅛	82	2¶	Corn Prod	3500	102⅞	101¼	101¼	101⅝
82¼	51	2¶	Coty	2700	60	59½	59½	60
125	83	1§	Crosley	1000	88	86½	86½	87
71½	42¼	1	Crown Cork	1300	68⅞	66¼	67	69¾
106⅝	85	5	Crucible	1400	105½	103⅛	103⅛	104¼
116¾	109	7	Crucible pf	200	112¼	112	112	..
5½	1⅞	..	Cuba Cane	900	3⅜	3½	3½	3⅞
18⅞	5⅞	..	Cuba Cane pf	1000	12⅝	12	12	12¼
24½	11½	..	Cuba Co	100	16	16	16	16¼
17	11	..	Cub Am S	500	14¾	14¼	14⅜	14⅜
95	60¼	..	Cub Am S pf	9000	75½	73⅞	73⅞	74⅞
6⅞	2	..	Cub Dom S	100	4	4	4	4
67⅞	49¼	4	Cudahy	1100	53½	53	53	53
118	113½	7	Curtis P pf	100	115	114½	114½	115¼
173½	135⅛	1	Curtiss	1500	161	157⅞	158	162
30	120	7	Cushman 7%	30	120	120	120	..
115¼	108½	8	Cushman 8%	100	111	111	111	..
101½	58⅛	3½	Cutler	400	95	92¾	92¾	93⅞
97¾	63	..	Cuyamel Fr	700	97¾	97	97¾	..
			—D—					
69¼	42⅞	..	Davison	4200	54¾	53⅛	53¼	54⅛
46⅞	33⅜	2.91c	Debenham	400	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	33⅜
226	182	9	Del & Hud	200	221½	218	218	221⅛
160½	120¼	6¶	Del Lac&W	4600	157¼	154	154	155½
332	224	8	Det Edison	300	330½	330	330	330
10⅝	8¾	1	Dome Mines	400	10	9⅞	9⅞	10
54¼	40	3	Dom Stores	700	48½	48¼	48¼	48⅛
4⅞	2⅜	..	Du So Shore	100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	..
202	155⅝	4	Dupont	3300	190⅝	186¼	188	189
119	114	6	Dupont deb	2100	114½	113½	113¼	114½
100⅞	98⅝	5	Duquesne pf	..	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	..
			—E—					
207¾	168	5¶	East Kodak	200	196¾	194⅜	196	193⅞
76⅝	56	3	Eaton Axle	900	62½	60¼	60⅝	59⅝
174	126⅜	4¶	Elec Auto Lt	1800	164¼	160½	162	165⅛
18⅜	10½	..	Elec Boat	1900	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	10½
84¼	43¾	1	Elec P&L	11600	84	81½	82	82⅞
109¼	103	7	Elec P&L pf	100	106	106	106	106¼
140½	122½	..	El P&L F pd	10	140	140	140	..
92⅞	77	5	Elec Sto Bat	1100	87¼	86	86	86¼
22½	5	..	Emer-Br A	100	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅛
38	24¾	2	Emporium	100	26	26	26	..
83¾	66½	5	End John	100	68¼	68¼	68¼	68½
71½	57	1¶	Eng P S	7300	70⅞	69⅛	69½	69½
112	90	5	Eng P S 5 pf	200	111⅝	110⅛	110⅝	111½
107	92¼	5½	Eng PS 5½pf	200	103⅛	103	103	102½
41	31¾	2	Equit Blg	500	39⅛	39	39¼	39¼
86¾	64	..	Erie	66500	86⅝	84¼	85½	83⅞
66¼	57	..	Erie 1 pf	1700	63⅞	62⅛	63	62⅛
63⅞	56	..	Erie 2 pf	300	61⅛	61	61⅜	61
54	44½	4	Eureka Vac	100	51⅜	51½	51½	51½
73¾	52	2½‡	Evans A L	500	52⅜	52	52	53
			—F—					
35	11	..	Fairbanks pf	10	29½	29½	29½	29
22⅝	13⅜	.80	Fed Motor T	100	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	15⅜
112	90¼	2	Fidelity In	5600	114	110½	111½	110⅜
76⅞	62	1½	First Nat St	200	74	72⅝	72⅝	73½
20⅛	7⅝	..	Fisk Rubber	1400	8	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
72½	40¼	..	Fisk Rub 1pf	400	42¼	42	42	42¼
98⅛	65⅛	3¶	FlFeischmann	8900	95⅜	92½	92½	95¼
54	46	..	Florsheim S	100	48	48	48	..
75⅝	57¼	2¶	Follansbee B	700	71½	71	71¼	70¾
69⅝	44	..	Foundation	400	50⅝	47½	48	50⅜
101	80⅜	4	Fox A	500	89⅛	88¼	88¼	90⅜
54⅞	37⅜	4	Freeport Tx	1000	43½	42½	43½	43
			—G—					
33⅞	20	..	Gabriel A	2900	22¼	21	21	22¼
83½	79	5	Gamewell	100	79	79	79	..
25	10½	..	Gardner M	100	14	13½	13½	13½
102	81	4¶	Gen Am Tk	19100	98⅜	94⅞	97½	93¼
91½	61	..	Gen Asphalt	9200	91⅜	89½	89⅜	90⅜
69⅝	55½	2	Gen Bronze	200	60⅜	60¼	60¼	61
61	37½	..	Gen Cable	1500	45¼	43½	45	..
120¼	81	4	Gen Cable A	900	93½	91½	91⅝	91
370½	219	4¶	Gen Elec	16700	370½	363⅜	363⅜	363½
11⅞	11	.60	Gen Elec Sp	2000	11⅛	11	11	11
100½	70	1½¶	Gen G&E A	9900	100½	93¼	97⅜	93⅞
116½	102	7	Gen G&E 7%	26500	104	103⅞	104	103
135	111½	8	Gen G&E 8%	70	117½	117	117	115
89⅛	67⅝	3	Gen Mills	2600	75½	74⅛	74⅜	74⅜
100	91	6	Gen Mills pf	100	95	95	95	95
91⅜	66¼	3	Gen Motors	78400	70¾	67¾	68¼	70¼
126½	122½	7	Gen M 7%	1100	123½	123¼	123⅝	123¼
52	44	4	Gen O Ad A	100	46¾	46¾	46¾	45⅞
41	27½	2	Gen O Ad ct	2100	34¾	33⅜	34⅜	34
73⅞	57	6b	Gen Pub Ser	10500	73¾	69½	72¾	70½
122⅜	93½	5	Gen Ry Sig	1600	117⅝	115½	117	116⅝
105	99	6	Gen Ry S pf	40	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	..
86½	68	3¶	Gen Refrac	2600	82½	81	81	82⅝
126⅜	101	5	Gillette	6600	118⅛	116⅛	116⅛	116⅞
48⅛	31	..	Gimbel Br	100	35	34	34	34⅞
64⅛	36⅞	1½	Glidden	1900	62⅞	60½	60⅞	62½
66	38⅛	..	Gobel (Adolf)	1200	39¼	38⅛	39	39¼
82	53⅛	2½	Gold Dust	5400	67½	65½	65⅞	66⅝
105⅜	73	4	Goodrich	2200	78	76⅛	76⅛	76⅞
154½	112	5	Goodyear	4000	120⅞	117⅝	117⅝	119⅛
60	38	2½	Gotham Hos	400	41	38	38	42
14	7	..	Gould Cp A	200	10	10	10	10
54	25	..	Graham-P	12800	28	26	27	27⅝
102⅞	62⅛	7	Granby	100	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾
96½	77¾	1	Grand Stores	100	85½	85	85	86
32⅞	20⅛	..	Grand Union	1000	28⅞	27½	27½	28⅞
54⅜	41	3	Grand Un pf	500	49	47¾	47¾	48½
56	43¾	3	Granite City	600	51¼	50⅜	50⅜	52
144⅛	114½	1	Grant (WT)	200	129½	129½	129½	130
128¼	101	5	Grt Nor pf	2800	125¼	122½	123½	125¾
122¼	100	5	Grt Nor pf ct	300	119⅜	118⅞	118⅞	120½
39¼	25¼	1.25	Grt Nor Ore	4400	31⅜	31	31	31
44	32¾	2.80	Grt W Sug	900	37	36⅝	36⅝	36¾
119½	112½	7	Grt W Sug pf	12000	116	116	116	114½
197⅝	136¼	8	Greene-Can	100	169⅞	169⅞	169⅞	170¼
96	46	..	Guan Sug pf	10	52	52	52	..
79	55¼	2	Gulf Steel	1000	78⅞	69½	69⅞	70¼
			—H—					
28	25	1½	Hack Wt	20	27½	27½	27½	27
56¾	33⅜	..	Hahn Dpt St	3200	36½	35⅝	36⅛	35½
115	95⅜	6½	Hahn Dpt pf	200	98	97⅜	98	97
61⅜	54	2	Harbison	900	61⅜	61⅜	61⅜	61½
27	23⅝	2	Hartman A	100	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	..
39⅜	20⅞	1.20	Hartman B	1100	24⅜	23½	24	24¼
78	55	9	Havana pf	20	69⅜	69⅜	69⅜	69⅜
68⅜	28	3	Hayes Body	3200	35	32⅝	33¼	33½
188½	64	..	Hershey Ch	700	97	93¼	97	94½
102⅜	80	4	Hershey pf	300	99	98	99	98⅞
31½	15	..	Hoe & Co	1200	30⅜	29	30	27½
23¼	13½	..	Hollander	600	22	21½	21½	21⅜
51	34⅞	2½¶	Holland F	100	40½	39½	40½	38⅞
52⅜	37½	1½	Houdaille	2400	46	43⅜	43⅜	45¼
109	70½	..	Houston Oil	100	75	75	75	74
50⅜	49⅜	3	Househd F pf	500	49½	49½	49½	49½
82½	56¼	4	Howe Sound	200	67½	66½	66½	67¼
58⅜	34½	2½	Hud Man	1000	46½	45	45⅛	46⅞
93½	75⅛	5	Hudson Mot	3900	87⅞	85½	85½	87⅞
82	38½	2¶	Hupp Motors	3600	42	40½	40⅜	40¼
			—I—					
153½	132½	7	Ill Central	2600	153¾	149¾	152	149½
39⅜	30	2	Ind Oil&G	2000	33¼	32⅞	32⅞	33¼
32½	17⅜	..	Indian Mot	600	19	18⅝	18⅝	..
52⅝	29	..	Indian Refin	18700	45½	43½	44	44¼
48⅞	28	..	Indian Re ct	6300	43⅜	41¼	41⅜	42⅞
135	75	..	Ind Rayon	100	85¼	85¼	85⅛	85
98⅞	78½	3½	Inland Steel	1500	98⅞	96¼	96½	98
66⅜	38⅛	4	Inspiration	600	43⅝	42¼	43	43⅛
58⅜	20	..	Interboro RT	100	20	20	20	21
14¾	8¼	..	Intercon Rub	100	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9½
17⅞	8¼	..	Int Agri	400	10	9⅞	10	10
246½	149⅞	5	Int Business	100	239⅞	239⅞	239⅞	239⅞
102⅜	77½	4	Int Cement	1700	79¼	77⅞	77⅞	79
103½	54½	2	Int Combus	61600	76	73½	73½	74
121	99	7	Int Comb pf	400	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
127	92	2½	Int Harv	9700	127	123⅛	123⅛	125⅞
54¼	47½	2b	Int Hydro El	7000	53	50	51	51½
102½	65¼	3.20	Int Match pf	200	88	85½	86	88⅛
29½	27	6	Int M Mar ct	1400	29¼	28⅞	28⅞	28¾
72⅞	40½	.80	Int Nickel	11500	48⅞	47⅜	47½	47⅞
94½	85¼	7	Int Paper 7%	100	88½	88½	88½	88½
35⅜	25	2.40	Int P&P2A	600	32½	31¾	32	31⅞
24½	14¾	..	Int P&P B	100	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	21½
17¼	10⅝	..	Int P&P CM	700	14¾	14	14½	14⅜
93	80	7	Int P&P pf	700	86½	86	86	86
63	43⅞	2½	Int Print Ink	200	53½	53	53¼	52⅛
59	43	..	Int Rys	100	48⅞	48⅞	48⅞	48⅞
80¼	69½	5	Int Rys pf	50	77¼	77	77	77
119	108	7	Int Silver pf	10	110	110	110	..
113⅜	78	2	Int Tel & T	44400	112	109¼	110	109⅝
93½	64½	2	Inter Dept St	100	66¼	65⅛	66¼	66
38⅞	29	1¶	Intretype	100	38	38	38	38
69	49¾	4	Island Cr	100	52	51	51	52½
			—J—					
84½	75	4	Jewel Tea	700	76¼	75	75	76
242⅜	152½	3	Johns Man	8000	191½	187½	190	193
122¼	117	7	Jones & L pf	10	120	120	120	129
16½	6	..	Jordan Mot	400	7¼	7¼	7¼	7⅛
			—K—					
108⅞	78	5	Kan City So	6000	106¼	104½	105	105½
70½	63⅛	4	Kan C So Pf	100	65½	65½	65½	..
58½	51½	5	Kayser	700	51⅜	51½	51½	51⅞
37⅛	24⅜	1½	Kaufman D St	300	29⅞	29½	29½	29½
138	94½	7	Keith Alb pf	100	116½	116½	116½	..
24	11	..	Kelly Spring	1300	13	12½	12½	12⅝
94⅞	59	..	Kelly Spr 8%	30	60	59	60	60
59⅜	40¼	2	Kelsey Wh	1000	45¾	45¼	45¼	45⅝
19¼	12	..	Kelvinator	1400	15½	15⅛	15¼	15½
104⅞	77⅝	4	Kennecott	8900	86½	84½	84½	85½
52½	45¼	2½	Kimberly Cl	1900	52⅜	51	51	50
44⅛	27½	1	Kinney	300	43	42⅝	43	42⅞
109¾	93½	8	Kinney pf	30	100	99⅜	100	99¼
73¾	25¼	..	Kolster Rad	2800	35	33⅛	33⅛	34
54½	32¾	1½	Kraft Cheese	1800	54⅛	53⅛	53¼	53¾
100	95	6.50	Kraft Ch pf	100	100	100	100	..
57½	44¼	1.60	Kresge	400	48	47⅜	48	47¾
73½	68½	..	Kresge DS pf	100	72¼	72¼	72⅛	..
114	86½	1¶	Kress Co	200	86⅝	86½	86⅜	86⅜
46⅜	33½	1.34	Kreuger Toll	44000	39¾	37⅞	38¼	37⅞
122½	75½	1¶	Kroger	3500	93⅝	91⅛	91½	92¼
			—L—					
255	231½	10	Laclede Gas	10	255	255	255	..
38⅜	26	..	Lago Oil	200	33½	33½	33½	33
25	10	..	Lee Rubber	300	13	11¼	12½	13½
65	49⅛	2½	Leh P Cem	400	49¾	49⅜	49⅜	49¾
28⅝	19	..	Leh V Coal	300	23	22⅝	22⅝	23⅛
57¾	42¾	..	Lima Loco	200	55¼	55	55	56½
113⅞	71⅜	4¶	Liquid Car	1100	95	93½	93½	95
84½	48½	2¶	Loews Inc	1400	57	56½	56⅝	56¾
110¾	92¼	6½	Loews pf	100	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞	..
11½	7½	..	Loft Inc	4000	8½	8⅛	8½	8¼
74⅝	56	2.60	Loose-Wiles	700	66⅞	66	66	67½
59	35⅞	1¾	Lou G&E A	11200	58⅜	55¼	55⅜	57⅞
153½	138½	7	Louis & N	300	149	148½	149	148
18	11¼	..	Lou Oil Ref	2100	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	11¼
108⅞	66½	2	Ludium Stl	800	100⅞	99	99¼	99⅛
			—M—					
104⅜	71¼	4	McCall	100	96	96	96	95½
115½	97⅛	2	McCrory B	100	98	98	98	..
48	40⅜	2	McGraw Hill	100	43	43	43	42½
82	62½	4	McKeesport	300	70	69	69	69
114⅜	91	6	Mack Trucks	1900	97	95⅝	96	96⅞
222¼	148	2¶	Macy	3500	222¼	217¼	218¾	219½
24	17¼	1½	Madison Sq	300	18	18	18	..
82½	60	5	Magmo Cop	100	65½	65½	65½	66½
39⅜	20	..	Mallinson	200	22⅞	21	21	22⅞
50½	31	..	Manati pf	100	41½	41½	41½	..
38⅜	23	2½	Mandel Bros	300	23	23	23	21½
87	60⅛	7	Man Elv gtd	20	65	64	64	..
57½	31½	..	Man El mg	500	33⅞	33½	35⅛	34
35⅝	25⅝	2	Man Shirt	100	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	..
18½	12	..	Maracaibo	700	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15⅞
39½	20	..	Mkt St Ry ppf	100	27	27	27	..
89⅞	69⅛	2¶	Marlin Rock	200	76½	73¼	76⅛	75¼
104	66⅜	4	Marmon	12900	80⅞	78	79	78
18	7⅜	..	Mart-Parry	100	12½	12¼	12¼	12½
68⅜	42¼	2b	Math Alkali	2700	63	61	62	61½
108½	73½	4	May Dpt S	10700	93⅞	89½	92⅜	93¼
25	19	2¶	Maytag	400	23½	23⅛	23⅛	23⅝
45⅛	38⅜	3	Maytag pf	300	42½	41⅛	41⅛	42
72	56½	1.40	Melville Sh	500	69¼	66⅛	69	68¼
27	24	1.89	Metro-Gld pf	100	25	25	25	..
69⅜	36¼	..	Mex Seabd	4800	38¾	37⅝	38¾	37⅞
59⅜	30⅛	4	Miami Cop	1300	43	42¼	42½	41⅝
122⅞	85	2½	Mich Steel	900	120⅝	117⅛	117⅛	120⅜
39⅞	30½	2	Mid Cont	600	32	31⅜	32	31⅞
5⅜	3⅛	..	Mid States	800	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
3½	2⅛	..	Mid States ct	100	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2½
303⅜	225	8¶	Midland pf	900	297⅞	296	297⅞	296⅞
28⅞	17	..	Miller Rub	200	17	17	17	17
43⅝	36¼	..	Min Moline	600	38	37½	37½	38⅞
47¼	35	..	Min & S&M	300	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞	45¾
65⅜	42½	..	Mo K&T	9200	63⅜	61⅝	61⅝	63⅛
107½	102	7	Mo K&T pf	400	106	105½	106	106
101⅜	62½	..	Mo Pac	1300	97½	96½	96½	97½
147	120	5	Mo Pac pf	700	144	142⅝	142⅝	145
80¼	60⅛	2½	Mohawk	1000	70	68⅝	68⅝	69⅛
156⅞	99	2¼	Mont Ward	6300	126⅜	122	123	125⅝
20	18	..	Mont W rts	5100	19	18	18½	19⅛
8	3¼	..	Moon Mot	900	4	3⅞	4	4
80⅜	72⅛	3.60	Morrell & S	600	76⅜	76	76	75⅛
6½	3	.40	Mother Lode	400	3⅛	3	3⅛	3
60¾	12½	..	Moton Pic	700	52⅜	51	51½	52⅛
19	14	7	Motometer ct	100	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	14½
142	96½	2	Motor Prod	100	120¼	120¼	120¼	125
48⅛	39	2	Motor Wheel	2800	48	47⅛	47⅜	48⅛
81⅞	42¼	..	Mullins Bdy	4200	46⅞	44	46⅞	..
102¼	84⅜	7	Mullins pf	40	84¼	84¼	84¼	..
61⅜	50⅛	3	Munsing	300	58⅜	57⅛	57⅛	58⅛
100⅞	62	3‡	Murray Bdy	40800	94⅜	90	95⅜	90
			—N—					
118⅞	81¼	6	Nash Mot	4600	86⅞	84¼	84¼	85½
41⅞	28⅛	1	Nat Acme	900	38⅜	38	38	38½
48⅛	35	..	Nat Air Tr	1500	41⅜	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛
71	42¼	1¶	Nat Bellas H	900	45⅜	44½	45	45⅜
118	102⅜	7	Nat Bel H pf	200	105	103⅛	103⅛	..
216⅜	166½	6	Nat Bisc	600	206	200	200	205¼
144	141½	7	Nat Bisc pf	100	141⅛	141⅛	141⅛	..
148⅜	96	3¶	Nat Cash R	1100	125	121⅛	122	123⅜
85	62¼	1½	Nat Dairy	6200	80	77⅛	77¾	79⅛
37⅜	28⅛	..	Nat Dept Sto	200	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜
58	33	..	Nat Distil	200	49	47½	47½	48½
109	67½	..	Nat Distil pf	500	107½	106½	107½	107
62¼	43	1	Nat Enam	100	49½	49¼	49¼	..
141⅛	138¼	7	Nat Lead pf A	10	138¾	138¾	138¾	138¼
122	117	6	Nat Lead pf B	10	117	117	117	118
65⅜	42¼	1	Nat Pw&Lt	24300	65	62½	62⅞	64⅝
144	111⅜	5¶	Nat Supply	100	125	125	125	125½
91⅜	64	1½	Nat Tea	600	74⅛	72½	72⅞	72⅜
62⅞	39⅜	3	Nev Cons	3800	44⅜	43½	43⅞	44½
76	43	3	Newport Co	300	63⅞	56	62⅜	..
113	93	3	Newton Steel	800	107	105	105	106⅜
49⅜	41½	3	NY Air Br	1400	44⅞	43⅞	44⅜	44
245	178½	8	NY Central	10000	243½	239	240	240¼
163	128⅛	6	NY C&StL	100	161½	161½	161¼	162
58⅜	40	..	NY Dock	200	51	51	51	54¼
115⅜	80⅞	4	NY NH&H	10800	113⅞	111½	111½	113
125	114⅝	7	NYNH&H pf	500	123	122	122	122⅞
32	23½	..	NY Ont&W	200	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	25
9⅞	3	..	NY Ry pf	100	3	3	3	3⅜
103	96	6	NY Stm 6%	60	100	100	100	102¼
48½	33	2.50	Norf South	100	41	41	41	41⅞
263	191	8	Norf & West	700	258⅜	258	258⅜	259
168	90⅜	10a	No Am	11700	172	167½	168⅛	167
64¼	48¼	3.41	N Ger Lloyd	500	55⅝	54⅜	54⅜	54⅜
118⅞	95½	5	No Pac	2000	115⅝	113	113⅜	115⅞
114⅝	96	5	No Pac cts	1000	113	112	112	113
			—O—					
32	17¾	..	Oilwell	200	18	18	18	..
106½	92	7	Oilwell pf	20	97	97	97	97
64½	34¼	..	Oliver Farm	1400	44¼	42⅝	43⅜	43¼
99½	90	3	Oliver ppf	100	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜
69⅜	49¼	3	Oliver cv pf	500	54⅜	54	54½	54¼
10⅞	7½	..	Omnibus	300	8⅛	8	8	8
84⅝	70	4	Oppenheim	500	75	74¾	75	74½
95⅜	69	8	Orpheum pf	30	76	76	76	..
405	276	6¶	Otis Elev	400	378	374	378	..
125	121¾	6	Otis Elev pf	10	122	122	122	121¾
51⅜	37	..	Otis Steel	3000	50	48½	48½	49¾
84	74¼	4¶	Owens Bot	600	76	74¼	75½	75
			—P—					
40	21½	..	Pac Cst 2pf	20	30	30	30	..
73⅞	53⅜	2	Pac Gas	27800	73¾	71	71⅜	70⅝
101⅞	70	3	Pac Lighting	15000	111⅜	104⅜	109¼	101⅜
37	27½	..	Pac Mills	50	31	31	31	..
1½	1	..	Pac Oil	200	1	1	1	1
200	159	7	Pac Tel&T	120	203	197	203	197
153⅜	116½	3¶	Packard M	5100	132¼	129¼	129¼	131¼
63	40¼	..	Pan-Am Pet	1800	62¼	59⅞	59⅞	67⅜
66⅜	40½	..	Pan-Am B	19900	62¼	59⅝	59⅞	61⅝
15⅛	9	..	Panhandle	300	9	9	9	9
72	55⅛	3	Paramount	5500	66¼	65¼	65¼	65½
87⅞	47	3	Park & Tilf	100	55	55	55	56
13⅞	5⅞	.80	Park tah	500	6½	6¼	6⅜	6¼
14⅞	7½	..	Pathe Exch	600	8½	8	8¼	8⅝
30	13½	..	Pathe Ex A	300	19	18⅞	18⅞	..
47¾	34⅛	2.92c	Patino M	600	40⅞	40⅜	40½	40¼
60⅜	38	..	Penick & F	400	59	58⅛	58⅛	59
27	11¾	..	Penn Dix C	700	15½	14½	14¾	14⅞
98¼	72½	4	Penn RR	10100	98¼	96¼	96⅜	98
335	308	8	Peoples Gas	1000	316⅜	314⅜	316⅜	..
203⅜	148	8¶	Pere Marq	1500	201⅜	200	200	200⅜
101	96	5	Pere M ppf	100	96¼	96	96	96
79⅞	56½	3	Phelps Dod	600	60⅜	60	60	60⅞
45½	31½	1.50	Pet Milk	500	34¼	34	34	34⅛
214	157½	¶	Phila Co	200	214	212	214	212
54	50¾	3	Phila Co 6%	200	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝	52¼
34	17⅜	..	Phila Read	3500	24⅜	23⅜	24	24⅜
47	35½	1.50¶	Phillips Pet	5000	37⅝	36⅞	37½	36½
37⅝	21	..	Phoenix H	100	21	21	21	..
37⅞	27½	..	Pierce Ar	13900	36	34⅞	34⅞	34
87½	72½	6	Pierce-Ar pf	400	85⅜	85	85⅜	..
3⅝	2	..	Pierce Oil	1000	2	2	2	2
51½	30	..	Pierce Oil pf	100	38	38	38	38
5⅞	4	..	Pierce Pet	300	4⅜	4⅛	4½	4⅛
63⅞	39¼	2	Pillsbury	200	48	47⅞	48	48⅛
66	50½	2.88	Pirelli Co	4700	64¼	63⅜	64¼	63½
83⅜	54⅛	..	Pitts Coal	400	67⅞	67	67	67⅞
100	83½	..	Pitts Coal pf	100	87	87	87	..
39⅜	26	1.50¶	Poore & Co	12100	39⅜	37	38⅞	36⅜
108¼	102	7	Post Tel pf	400	103¼	103	103	103
81⅜	62⅜	3	Postum C	15800	77⅞	73½	77⅞	74⅛
65⅜	51⅞	..	Prairie O&G	900	52¼	51⅜	51⅜	52
61⅞	53⅜	3¶	Prairie P L	1700	60½	60	60⅛	60½
25⅜	15	..	Press Steel	300	19⅜	19	19	19⅜
25⅞	16	..	Prod & Ref	400	16	15⅛	15⅛	16
46⅞	38¼	..	Prod & R pf	10	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜	38⅝
124⅜	75	2.60	Pub Serv	12900	121½	118⅛	118⅞	120½
108¼	103½	6	Pub Ser 6%	400	107	106⅛	106⅛	105⅛
150½	145	8	Pub Ser 8%	200	150⅛	150⅛	150⅛	150
109⅜	105⅜	6	Pb Sv EG pf	100	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜	105½
91⅞	78	*4	Pullman	10000	91⅜	89	89	90⅛
21¼	14⅜	..	Punta Sug	200	21½	18⅞	20½	18½
50⅜	23¼	1.50	Pure Oil	2700	26⅜	25½	25⅜	25½
115	111	8	Pure Oil pf	10	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝
147⅞	109⅜	3	Purity Bk	1400	144½	140⅜	140⅜	143½
			—R—					
114	68¼	..	Radio	105000	86	83⅞	84⅛	83¼
82½	74	5	Radio pf B	600	78¾	78	78½	78⅛
46⅞	19	..	Radio-Keith	7400	37⅞	36⅝	36⅝	37
58½	49¼	..	Raily Ex	300	54⅜	53	53⅞	54⅜
80½	72¾	4	RR Secur	50	73⅜	73⅜	73⅜	..
126⅞	101½	4	Reading	3100	125½	123¼	123¼	124⅞
46	41½	2	Reading 1 pf	2000	46	45¼	46	..
84⅜	57	..	Real Silk H	1100	80	78⅞	78⅞	79½
16¼	6	..	Reis & Co	200	10¼	10¼	10⅛	..
46⅜	28	..	Rem Rand	14900	45⅜	43½	43½	43½
96	90¼	7	Rem Rd 1pf	100	94	94	94	94
31⅞	21	.80	Reo Motors	3400	22	21⅝	21⅞	21½
54⅞	42⅜	..	Rep Brass	1000	48	46⅞	46⅞	46⅜
115	79¼	4	Repub Stl	5300	114½	110⅜	110⅜	113
12¼	6	..	Reynolds S	200	7	7	7	7
49⅝	39¾	2¶	Richfield Oil	1600	40¼	39⅜	40¼	40
42½	25¼	2§	Rio Grande O	4200	30¼	29⅛	29⅛	29⅜
96	63	..	Rossia Ins	400	73⅜	72½	72½	72⅛
55⅜	49⅞	3.22	Royal Dutch	400	53½	53¼	53¼	53⅜
43¼	27	1	Royal Bak	1300	38	36⅞	36⅞	38
			—S—					
195¼	154¼	3	Safeway S	100	168¼	168¼	168¼	169
94	62	3¶	St. Joseph	3100	63¼	61½	61½	63
133	109½	8	StL & SF	1300	132¼	131⅜	132	132½
115⅜	82	..	StL SW	100	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
51⅞	38¼	2	Savage A	300	39⅜	39⅛	39⅜	39¼
63	62	..	Scott Paper	100	63	63	63	63
21⅜	12	..	Seabd AL	1100	16	15⅛	15⅛	15⅜
24½	16¼	..	Seabd AL pf	200	19¼	19⅛	19⅛	..
181	139⅞	2.50§	Sears Roe	1300	166½	164	164⅜	165¼
10½	4	..	Seneca Cop	200	5	5	5	5⅛
53⅜	41	1	Sharon Steel	300	47	46⅜	47	47
182	123½	2	Shattuck	200	173	169	169	172½
31⅜	25⅜	1.40	Shell Union	700	26½	26⅛	26½	26⅛
74½	36⅜	5	Shubert Th	600	41	40½	41	40
122⅜	75	3	Simmons	2000	119⅜	116½	116½	118
39⅜	18¼	1.60	Simms Pet	600	35⅜	34⅜	35¼	36
45	33	2¶	Sinclair	10500	34⅜	33⅝	33⅝	33⅞
111	107⅜	8	Sinclair pf	300	110	110	110	110
46½	32⅞	2	Skelly Oil	1400	41⅞	40⅞	40⅞	42
16½	10¼	..	Snider	200	12½	12⅜	12½	12⅞
64½	33	..	Snider pf	900	57⅛	54⅜	54⅜	56⅜
72⅜	53⅜	2	So Calif Ed	25500	72⅜	69⅞	70½	69⅛
15⅜	9	..	So Dairies B4	100	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9
150	124	6	So Pacific	2000	148⅜	146½	146½	147⅜
45	34	2¶	So PR Sug	1000	38	37	37	38
160½	138	8	So Railway	1400	157	155	155	156⅛
99	93	5	So Ry pf	400	96¼	96¼	96¼	..
63½	50¼	1.60	Spalding	100	55	55	55	..
68⅞	59⅜	..	Sparks With	300	62	61	61	61⅛
52¼	34	..	Spang Chal	3900	41	39¾	40⅜	39
43	35½	1.60	Spen Kellogg	200	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞	38⅛
65⅜	45	..	Spicer Co	300	51⅞	50½	50½	52
55⅞	45	3	Spicer pf	200	47	45	47	..
117⅞	77	3	Spiegel May	400	81	79	81	78½
5⅜	5¼	..	Sta Gas rts	24200	5⅞	5¼	5⅜	5⅜
140⅞	80⅜	3½	Sta Gas	10500	140¼	137⅛	137⅞	139
67	62⅜	4	Sta Gas pf	200	65	64⅜	64⅜	64⅛
163¼	104	6	Sta Mill	100	112	112	112	..
81⅛	64	2.50	Sta Oil Cal	4500	71⅛	70⅜	71	70⅜
62⅜	48	1¶	Sta Oil NJ	5600	57⅜	56⅜	57⅜	57
45⅜	38	1.60	Sta Oil NY	11500	39⅜	38⅞	39	39⅜
9⅜	4⅛	..	Sta Pl Glass	200	5	4⅞	5	5
31	13½	..	Sta Pl Gl pf	200	17	16⅛	17	16½
33⅞	25⅜	..	Sterling	1400	32½	31½	31½	32¼
77	65	2.50	St-Warner	1000	71⅜	70½	70⅛	71⅛
15¼	13⅜	1¶	Sterling pf	300	15⅛	15	15	15
98	73⅛	5¶	Studebaker	1700	77⅛	75⅜	76	76⅛
4⅛	2	..	Sub Boat	500	2	1⅞	2	2
76⅜	57	1	Sun Oil	400	74	73⅛	73⅛	73⅜
105½	100	6	Sun Oil pf	30	101½	101½	101½	101½
12	7	..	Super Oil	3900	7⅛	7	7	7
73⅜	39	..	Super Steel	600	46⅛	45	45⅜	47⅛
22¼	13⅜	1	Sweets Co	100	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
19⅝	12¼	..	Symington A	600	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17
			—T—					
25¼	18⅜	1	Telautograph	100	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	..
20⅞	16	1	Tenn Cop	800	17¾	17½	17⅝	17⅜
68⅛	57⅛	3	Tex Corp	3400	62	61⅛	61⅜	61⅜
85¼	69⅜	4	Tex Gulf S	13400	74	72	73	71⅜
181	155	5	Tex & Pac	300	177	175½	175¼	175½
23⅞	15¼	25a	Tex & P Coal	1200	16⅜	16	16⅛	15⅞
240½	13¼	..	Tex & P LT	200	15½	15¼	15¼	15½
34¼	16½	..	Thatcher	400	28⅜	28	28	29½
48⅜	35	3.60	Thatch cv pf	100	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞	..
110	104	7	The Fair pf	10	106	106	106	..
39	12¼	..	Third Ave	400	13	12¼	12¼	12¼
62	44	3.60	Thompson	100	46⅜	46⅜	46⅜	..
97½	90¼	5	Tidewater pf	200	91	91	91	91
23½	17½	..	Tidewat As	3700	20¼	19⅜	19⅜	20¼
90	84	6	Tidewat A pf	200	85⅞	85¼	85⅞	85
31	22⅝	.60	Timken-Det	600	24	23	23	23
110⅜	73½	3	Timken	2100	104⅜	100¼	102¼	103
14¼	9	..	Trans Oil	10200	11⅞	11¼	11¼	11⅜
1½	1⅛	..	Trans Oil rts	18900	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
53⅜	41	1	Trans & W	500	51⅜	50½	50½	51½
69	38¾	2.50	Trico	1100	57⅛	55⅛	55⅛	56⅜
58¼	39	4	Twin City	600	40	39	39	39⅛
			—U—					
165¼	91	4	Underwood	1600	154½	150	150	152⅜
43	24	..	Un Bag & P	2200	37½	35	36⅜	32¼
128	75¼	2.60	Un Carbide	14300	121	118⅛	118¼	120¼
93	83½	1.75	United Carb	200	83½	83	83	83½
54½	46	2	Un Oil Cal	300	46⅞	46½	46½	46⅞
276½	209	10	Un Pacific	1200	274½	271	272	272¼
84⅜	81	4	Un Pac pf	200	82	81¼	81¼	81⅛
152	121⅞	5	Un Tk Car	100	146	146	146	147⅛
162	78⅜	..	Uni Air T	1700	131½	127¼	128	132
109¼	68⅛	3	Uni Air T pf	100	87	86½	86½	87⅜
53½	41	1.60	Uni Biscuit	600	50⅜	49⅜	49⅜	49⅜
7¼	4⅜	..	Unit Corp rts	26300	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	6⅜
75½	58⅜	..	Unit Corp	31100	71⅜	69	69⅛	70⅜
49	45	3	Unit Corp pf	1000	49	48⅜	48⅜	49
81¼	30	3	Uni El Coal	1000	35⅜	35	35	35½
158½	109⅜	4¶	Uni Fruit	4500	124⅜	119	121	117¼
59⅜	46½	..	Uni G&Imp	58300	58⅜	56⅜	56⅞	58⅛
26¼	13⅛	..	Uni Paperbd	100	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼
94½	92⅜	5	Uni G&I pf	100	94½	94	94½	94
55⅞	27	2	US CI Pipe ct	600	31½	30	30	30¼
18½	12⅜	..	US Dist	700	13⅜	13½	13⅜	13⅜
68⅞	58	..	US For Sec	1900	66	64⅛	65⅛	65¼
92	89⅛	..	US F S pf	100	91⅜	91½	91⅜	91
49⅞	30	4	US Hoff	800	35	34	35	34
193⅛	128	6	US Ind Alco	1400	185	182	182½	184½
35⅛	17¼	..	US Leather	3500	19⅞	17¼	18	20½
61⅞	29½	4	US Lea A	1100	35	29½	30	35⅞
119½	81	4	US Realty	200	88⅛	87½	87½	88
65	42	..	US Rubber	500	49	47	47	48½
92½	73	..	US Rub 1pf	600	75	75	75	75⅛
72⅞	48	3.50	US Smelt	300	54⅞	54	54	55
58	50⅜	3.50	US Smelt pf	100	53	52⅜	53	..
210¼	163	7	US Steel	88000	210⅛	205⅞	206	207⅞
144¼	139⅜	7	US Steel pf	800	140	140	140	140⅛
93	68	8	Univ Pict pf	140	68	68	68	72
22¼	10⅜	..	Univ Pipe	200	11⅞	11¼	11⅜	11
53½	35	2b	Util P&Lt A	111200	53⅛	51½	52	51⅜
			—V—					
13½	6¼	..	Vadsco	700	8¾	8	8¾	8½
82	69	7	Vadsco pf	100	69½	69½	69½	..
116½	68	3	Vanadium	800	94	89⅛	89⅛	92⅜
24⅜	9⅜	..	Va-C Chem	400	13¼	12½	12½	12¼
65½	36½	3	Va-C Ch 6%	100	41⅜	41⅜	41¼	42¼
48	40	..	Va IC&C pf	50	40	40	40	40
126	50	..	Vulcan	10	116	116	116	116
123	4	..	Vulcan A	10	116	116	116	..
			—W—					
81⅜	60	..	Wabash	3300	76½	74¼	74⅛	74⅞
91	79	..	Wabash pf B	200	86	86	86	..
34½	22¼	1.50	Waldorf	1600	31¼	30⅛	31	31½
46¼	23¼	1.20	Walworth	800	42⅜	41⅜	41⅜	42¼
21¼	8¼	..	Ward Bk B	900	11⅜	11	11	11
63	54⅜	3¶	Warner Br A	13000	60⅞	59⅛	59⅛	59⅞
59¼	44	2.20	Warner Br pf	100	52¼	52¼	52¼	..
42⅞	28½	2	Warner Quin	1900	31⅛	30⅛	30⅛	31
175	139	4¶	Warren Br	600	171⅛	171	171	168
34¼	15⅛	..	Warren F&P	100	18⅜	18⅛	18⅛	18⅜
48	32	2	Wesson O	100	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	32⅛
72½	59	4	Wesson O pf	800	60⅜	59⅜	60⅛	60
110	102½	7	W Pen El A	100	105	105	105	..
102	94½	6	W Pen El pf	40	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜	96
111¼	103	7	W Pen E 7%	30	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	107½
117	113	7	W Pen P 7%	10	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛	115
59¾	40	4	Wn Dairy A	100	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛	..
34⅞	22½	..	Wn Dairy B	1100	27¼	26⅛	27	25⅜
54	32½	..	Wn Md	3000	49½	47	47	48⅜
41⅞	32	..	Wn Pac	300	38⅞	37⅜	37⅜	39
67⅜	56	..	Wn Pac pf	700	66⅛	64⅛	65⅛	66⅜
229	179⅜	8	Wn Union	2200	220⅜	216	216	220
54¼	43¼	2	Westg A B	4800	52⅜	51½	51⅞	52
206½	137½	4	Westg Elec	12700	205¼	199⅜	199⅜	202⅜
94⅛	49⅜	..	Westvaco	1700	69⅛	67½	67½	69¼
38	30¼	2	White Eagle	200	34	34	34	34¼
53½	38	1	White Mot	400	41⅛	40½	41	41
48	12	..	Whi Sew M	500	18⅛	18	18⅛	18⅜
29⅜	18	..	Wilco Oil	200	18	18	18	18
61⅛	37	2.50	Wilcox R A	100	45⅛	44⅞	44⅞	45⅜
62	34	2¶	Wilcox R B	700	43⅜	42½	42½	43⅞
35	20	1.20¶	Willys-Over	12000	24¼	23⅛	24	23⅞
103	92	7	Willys-Ov pf	500	99	98⅛	99	98⅜
13½	7	..	Wilson	100	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	8
79	57	1.75	Wilson pf	100	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛	61
94¼	85	6	Woolworth	2400	92⅜	90¼	91	91⅜
77⅜	43	..	Wor Pump	5000	77⅜	74	74	75¼
93⅜	77⅜	3.50	Wor Pump A	100	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛	92
85	66	3	Wor Pump B	300	85⅜	85	85⅜	81⅜
149½	109	2	Wright Aer	1100	131½	127¼	127½	130⅝
80⅞	70	3¶	Wrigley	100	77	76½	76½	76⅜
			—Y—					
84	61⅜	4	Yale & T	200	82	82	82	82
51¼	34⅜	..	Yel Truck	4300	38⅛	36⅜	36⅛	37¼
160	105	5	Youngstown	300	160	159	159	158½
71½	52¼	2¶	Young S&W	2000	69	67⅞	67⅞	69
			—Z—					
52¾	45¼	..	Zenith Radio	2100	48	45½	47	46

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. ‡Ex-stock dividend. §Exclusive of stock dividend. ¶Exclusive of extras. aPayable in stock. bPayable in cash or stock. cPaid in 1928.

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sales		High	Low	Last July 24	July 23
180	Air Inv	19	19	19	19⅛
4870	Am&Cont	48	46	48	46
370	Am Alliance	72	72	72	..
5	Am&GenS	70	70	70	..
850	Am Found	112	109⅜	110½	109½
250	Am Pneu	15⅜	14⅜	14⅜	15½
300	Am Pn 2 pf	29	29	29	29
2260	Am T&T	257½	248½	254⅜	249¼
80	Amoskeag	15½	15¼	15¼	15⅛
45	Anaconda	114⅜	112⅝	112⅝	113⅝
1000	Andes Pet	.55	.55	.55	.50
200	Arcadian	.75	.75	.75	..
200	Ariz Com	2¾	2¾	2¾	2½
30	Avia Corp	18¼	17¾	18¼	18¼
200	Big Hart	100	100	100	98
200	Big Hart pf	102½	102⅛	102⅛	..
10	Bos El	75	75	75	75
20	Bos El 1 pf	106½	106	106	..
80	Bos El 2 pf	97½	97¼	97¼	97
80	Bos & Alb	175	173½	173½	173½
25	B&M sta	139⅛	130⅛	130⅛	120
50	B&M pf	91	91	91	..
50	B&M pf sta	91¼	91	91¼	91
1400	B&M pf A	77	75½	77	72
360	B&M A sta	81	80	81	75½
85	B&M pf B	110	110	110	..
110	B&M pf C	106	105	105	..
20	B&M D sta	145	145	145	..
70	B&M pr pf	112	110	111	..
15	Bro Dur	28	28	28	..
40	Cal & Hec	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	40⅜
20	Chi Junct pf	100	100	100	..
80	Cities Serv	43⅝	42¼	42¼	43½
12	Conn & Pas	101	101	101	..
20	Con Gas N	31	30½	31	..
20	Cop Range	21½	21½	21½	21½
100	Cred Alli	38½	37½	37½	39¾
1600	Cr C Int	18¼	17⅜	18	18
10	El Share	64	63	63	..
380	East SS	122¼	121½	122½	121⅞
400	El Sh pf	160	155	155	156
70	E Butte	2½	2½	2½	..
30	E Mass Ry	25	24	24½	25
25	E Mass pf	66¼	66¼	66¼	..
190	E Mass A	50¾	49	49	49
20	E Mass B	62½	62½	62½	..
36	E Util	27½	26⅞	27	26¾
200	Economy	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	27¼
40	Edison Elec	335	333	334	330
100	Eng Pub	70	69¼	69⅞	69¼
170	Em Asso	36¼	35	35	35⅜
170	First Nat S	73	73	73	74¼
160	Gen Elec	370	361⅜	365	364¼
90	Gilchrist	24¼	23	24	23¼
700	Globe	26¼	26	26¼	25¾
200	Hathaway B	30	29⅜	30	..
60	Hood Rub	23½	21	23½	..
40	Int Sup	82½	81⅜	82⅜	78⅞
400	Keweenah	6⅝	6	6½	5
20	Insur Share	24½	24½	24½	23
20	Me Cent	71	71	71	..
80	Miami	42⅞	42⅜	42⅞	42¼
400	Miami Val	1½	1½	1¼	1½
150	Mass Gas	139½	137	139½	..
70	Mass Gas pf	83	83	83	83
1600	Mass Util	15⅝	15	15¼	15¼
220	Mass Gas rts	25	24¼	24¼	..
200	May Old Col	90	90	90	90
10	Mergenthal	104½	104⅜	104½	104
400	Mohawk	57⅝	56½	56½	51¼
190	Nash	86⅜	84⅞	85⅛	85⅜
7	Nat Leather	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
1670	Nat Ser	8⅝	8	8¼	8¼
800	NE Eq rts	.50	.45	.45	.50
40	NE Pub S pf	91¾	90½	90½	..
5	NE Pub S pf	98	98	98	98
45	NE Tel	160	158	160	158
160	NY N H	113⅞	112⅞	113⅜	113¼
460	No&SoAm	36	35½	36	36
1400	No Butte	7	6½	7	6⅝
5	Old Colony	124½	124½	124½	124½
100	Old Domin	10¼	10	10⅜	10
40	Pac Mills	32	31	32	30½
170	Penn R R	98¼	96⅜	96⅜	97⅜
640	Pocahontas	12½	12	12	13½
10	Sel Ind	96	96	96	..
1810	Quincy Min	41⅜	38	41	37⅜
10	So Roy	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	..
10	Reece Fold	2	2	2	..
40	St Mary Ld	35	35	35	34½
230	Shawmut	24⅜	23¾	24	24¼
20	So Sur	37½	37½	37½	37⅜
180	Stone Web	155	150	154¾	150
15	Sull Mach	58	58	58	59
60	Swift Inter	33	32¾	33	33¾
80	Swift & Co	128½	128½	128½	129
35	Torrington	73	72	72	73
200	Tower Mfg	11	10	10⅜	10⅝
120	Tri Cont	40¼	39¾	39⅜	38⅞
30	Un Twist D	63	62	62	63⅜
10	US & Int	20	20	20	..
1460	Unt Fruit	124	120⅜	121⅝	117⅝
40	Uni Shoe	68	66	66	67
200	Ulen & Co	60	60	60	..
50	US Smelt	55	55	55	60
30	US Smelt pf	53	53	53	52⅜
1900	Util Eq	33	32	32⅜	31⅜
40	US & Brit	40½	40½	40½	..
1800	US & Int S pf	48	47	47⅜	48
230	Util Eq pf	129	127⅜	128½	127⅜
200	Utah Apex	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
10	Venez H	3	3	3	..
200	Venez M	69	69	69	69½
100	Vt Mass Ry	116	116	116	..
2500	Utah Met	..	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
150	Wil Jones	60	60	60	60
10	War Bros	171⅜	171⅜	171⅜	..
25	Westfield	37	36⅛	37	..

BONDS

Sales		High	Low	Last July 24	July 23
$6000	Amoskeag 6s	83	82¼	82¼	83
1000	Bos M 4½s	84½	84½	84½	..
5000	E Mass 4½s	56	55	55	..
1000	Fox 6½s	97¼	97¼	97¼	..
1000	Hood Rub 7s	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	..
1000	Int Hyd 6s	101¼	101¼	101¼	101
2000	NE Tel 5s	99½	99½	99½	99½
6000	Rud Kr 6s	82½	82	82½	82
1000	Rel Man 5s	99¼	99¼	99¼	..
6000	Wst T&T 5s	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	..

MAGMA COPPER CO.

Magma Copper Co. reports for the quarter ended June 30 net earnings of $813,737 after expenses and depreciation, but before federal taxes, compared with $992,037 in the preceding quarter and $528,917 in the June quarter of 1928. Net earnings for the first six months of 1929 totaled $1,805,774 before federal taxes, compared with $877,025 in the first half of the previous year.

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by H. Hentz & Co., New York and Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale	Prev. Close
July	18.40	18.75	18.33	18.33	18.36
Oct (old)	19.08	19.08	18.70	18.72	18.90
Oct (new)	18.92	19.13	18.64	18.74	18.85
Dec.	19.20	19.39	18.89	18.97	19.10
Jan.	19.15	19.30	18.82	18.92	19.05
Mar.	19.32	19.51	19.04	19.12	19.23
May	19.50	19.65	19.20	19.26	19.39

Spots 18.60, down 15 points.

New Orleans Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
July	18.45	18.53	18.45	18.45	18.50
Oct.	18.70	18.98	18.54	18.66	18.74
Dec.	18.90	19.16	18.71	18.83	15.90
Jan.	18.94	19.12	18.74	18.84	18.90

Chicago Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
July	.....	.....	.....	18.45	18.44
Oct.	18.83	19.12	18.70	18.75	18.83
Dec.	19.02	19.25	18.81	18.92	19.02
Jan.	19.04	19.20	18.85	18.95	19.05

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
July	10.12	10.26	10.11	10.28	10.16
Oct.	10.02	10.15	10.01	10.13	10.06
Dec.	10.01	10.12	10.01	10.12	10.05
Jan.	10.01	10.13	9.99	10.12	10.05
Mar.	10.05	10.17	10.04	10.16	10.10
May	10.06	10.20	10.06	10.18	10.13

Spots 10.53, down 8 points. Tone at close, steady. Sales (British), 3000; (American), 2200.

CHICAGO BOARD

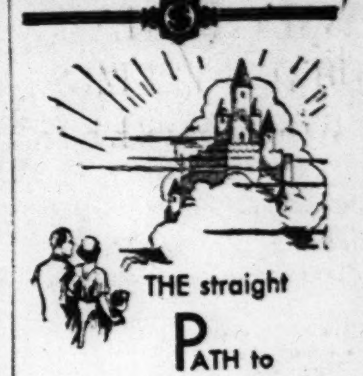
	Open	High	Low	Close
Wheat				
July	1.40¾	1.40⅞	1.36½	1.37¾
Sept.	1.44	1.45	1.41	1.42¼
Dec.	1.51	1.52¼	1.48¼	1.49¾
Corn				
July	1.03¾	1.03⅞	1.01⅞	1.01⅞
Sept.	1.05	1.05⅜	1.03¼	1.03¼
Dec.	.98¼	.98¼	.96½	.96⅝
Oats				
July	.47¾	.47¾	.47⅜	.47⅜
Sept.	.48⅝	.48⅞	.48¼	.48⅜
Dec.	.52⅜	.52¾	.51⅞	.51⅞
Lard				
July	12.15	12.20	12.15	12.15
Sept.	12.35	12.45	12.25	12.25
Oct.	12.50	12.60	12.40	12.40

GENERAL REFRACTORIES

General Refractories Co. June quarter profit equals $2.17 a share on 300,000 shares, compared with $2.63 on 225,000 shares in the preceding quarter and $1.26 on 225,000 shares in the second quarter of 1928.

CRUDE OUTPUT AT NEW HIGH

NEW YORK—Domestic crude oil production averaged 2,893,950 barrels daily in the week ended July 20, compared with 2,891,750 in the preceding week, increasing 2200 to a new high, says the American Petroleum Institute. A year ago production was 2,401,850 barrels daily.



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UNSETTLEMENT CHARACTERIZES WOOL MARKETS

Slow Demand at British Sales—Topmakers Believe Prices Near Bottom

The wool markets of the world still are somewhat unsettled. The London Colonial wool auctions closed the fourth series yesterday, three days ahead of schedule, in consequence of the unsatisfactory demand for wool, which caused a number of consignors to withhold wool from sale and others to withdraw wools because of unsatisfactory bids below the limits placed on the wool. Of the total offering of 127,500 bales, about 52,000 bales were withdrawn, or about 42 per cent of the entire offering, an unusually large percentage.

Prices ranked about 10 to 15 per cent below the closing rates of the previous series for merinos and five to 20 per cent down for crossbreds, the lower qualities showing the least decline.

The Bradford market has been more or less in the doldrums, except that the topmakers have been covering out of London against previous forward sales, at prices which possibly may show some slight profit.

A year ago average 64s tops in oil in Bradford were quoted at 53 pence. Today 38 pence will buy the same top. The pre-war basis for such a top was 31½ pence and topmakers regard the market as near the bottom of the present downward trend.

East India Sales

There are 25,000 bales being offered in the East India sales being held in Liverpool for six selling days ending next Tuesday. At the opening of the series prices of medium wools were generally 5 per cent lower. There were no Jorias or white Vicaneres offered. These wools will come up for offering tomorrow and Thursday.

On this side the Atlantic mill buyers have been shown a little more interest in fine wools lately, although the chief attention is focused on wools of medium and half-blood quality. All qualities of wool up to and including 60s are very firm.

There has been a steady demand for high half-blood territory wools on the basis of about 93 to 95 cents; three-eighths combing at 90 cents; quarter combing at 80 cents and low quarters at better than 70 cents, clean basis. Ohio half-blood combing has been sold readily at 44 cents; three-eighths at 45 cents; quarters at 43 cents, and low quarters at about 39 cents.

Fine wools have been less definitely fixed in price, however, the supply being much larger than for medium wools, with stock increasing as new arrivals have come in from the West. The demand has been less general and less keen. There have been sales this week, however, on the basis of about 92 cents, clean, for good fine territory wool of the Wyoming type, graded for quality and not for staple.

Woolen Wools Dull

Fine Ohio delaines have been sold at 37@38 cents this week for good to choice lots, or somewhere about 90@91 cents, clean basis. For good French combing white territory wool the market is quotable at 87@88 cents; for best northern Californias at 85 cents, possibly 87 cents for something ultra choice; for average top-making fine wools 83@85 cents and for rather irregular quality and character wools about 80 cents has been accepted from the topmakers.

Woolen wools are still dull and prices no more than steady, with scoured B supers quoted for good to choice wools at 80@85 cents. Some choice Joria East India was sold this week at 61 cents and some average Vicanere at 57 cents. Noils are unsettled still, with fine quotable at 70@75 cents for good domestic white clears to choice fine white Australians.

In the West, scattering sales are reported at about the level of last week's prices but aside from this and occasional consignments, the West is rather quiet.

Interest in the manufacturing end of the market has lain in the formal openings of tropical goods for the lightweight season. Some of these goods doubtless will be made up for consumption this year. Stocks were found to be low and the mills have been able to secure a fairly large volume of orders on such goods for quick delivery.

The mohair situation is still dull and prices show no material change from recent quotations.

GENERAL MOTORS REPORTS DECLINE FOR SIX MONTHS

General Motors Corp. reports net profit for the six months ended June 30 after depreciation, interest, federal taxes, etc., of $151,860,310, compared with $161,267,974 in the like period of 1928. After deducting dividends on the preferred and debenture stocks, amounting to $4,703,836, there remained a balance of $147,165,414, equal to $3.38 a share on the 43,500,000 common shares, compared with $156,565,974, or $3.60 a share for the first half of 1928 calculated on a comparable basis.

For the quarter ended June 30 net profit, including equity in subsidiaries' undivided profits, was $89,949,323, equal, after preferred dividends, to $2.01 a share on the 43,500,000 common shares, compared with $61,910,987, or $1.37 a share in the preceding quarter and $91,799,398, or $2.06 a share, on the above share basis in the June quarter of the previous year.

Cash, government and other marketable securities on June 30 were $157,024,491. Net working capital was $294,451,019, compared with $295,788,304 on Dec. 31, 1928. Net working capital is after deducting extra dividend requirements of $13,050,000 paid July 2, 1929.

ANOTHER LARGE OIL MERGER UNDER WAY

CHICAGO (AP)—A merger of oil companies whose securities have a current market value of $878,000,000 has been proposed by the Standard Oil Company of Indiana.

Directors of the Indiana company offered stockholders of the Pan-American Petroleum & Transport Co. seven shares of Standard Oil stock for six shares of A or B stock of the Pan-American Company, the offer terminating Nov. 30.

Standard of Indiana stockholders were called to meet at Whiting, Ind., Aug. 27 to ratify the plan and to approve an increase in capital of Standard Oil company from 15,000,000 shares to 18,000,000 shares of $25 par value. This would augment the authorized capitalization from $375,000,000 to $450,000,000.

ISLAND CREEK COAL CO.

For the six months ended June 30, 1929, Island Creek Coal Co. reports net profits after all charges, including depletion, depreciation and federal taxes, of $1,487,652, equal after preferred dividends to $2.33 a share on the 594,005 shares of common stock outstanding. These profits compare with $1,222,904 in the first half of 1928, equal after preferred dividends to $1.85 a share of common, and with $1,716,671 or $2.66 a share of common in the first half of 1927.

NEW YORK BOND MARKET

(Quotations to 2:50 p. m.)

	High	Low
Abraham Straus 5½s	112½	112½
Ajax Rubber 8s '36	80	80
Allegheny 5s '44	111¼	110
Allegheny 5s '49	111½	110
Am Ag Chem 5s '42	127	124
Am Ice 5s	91	91
Am Inter 5½s '49	113¼	110¼
Am Chain deb 6s '33	94⅝	94⅝
Am Cotton Oil 5s '31	98½	98½
Am Cyanamid 5s '42	94⅜	94¾
Am Nat Gas 6½s '42	78¾	78¾
Am Smelting 6s '47	100¾	100
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	104	103¾
Am T & T col 5s '46	101¾	101½
Am T & T cv 4½s '39	175½	170¾
Am T & T sf 5s '60	102½	102½
Am T & T deb 5½s '43	105¾	105
Am WW&Elec 5s '34	98	98
Am Writing Paper 6s '47	81½	81½
Anaconda Cop 6s '53	104¾	104¾
Anaconda Cop 7s '38	174½	174½
Anglo-Chile 7s '45	95¼	95¼
Armour & Co 4½s '39	89½	89½
Armour & Co 5½s '43	88¼	88
Atch T&SF 4s	91	90⅝
Atch T&SF 4½s cv	152	147
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	101⅝	101½
Baldwin Loco 5s '40	97	97
B&O 4s Tol & C div '59	81⅜	81⅜
B&O cv 4½s '33	97⅝	97⅝
B&O 4s Tol & C div '59	81⅜	81¼
B&O 1st 4s '48	90½	90
B&O rfg 5s '95	100¾	100¼
B&O 1st 5s et '48	101⅞	101⅞
B&O 5s series D	100⅝	100¼
B&O 6s '29	109	108¼
B&O rfg 5s '95 C	100¼	100¼
Bangor & Aroos 4s '51	81	81
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	103½	103½
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	104½	104½
Beth Steel con 5½s '53	102⅝	102
Beth Steel con 6s A '48	104¼	104
Boston & Me R R 5s	94⅝	94⅝
Bklyn Ed gen 6s B '30	101	101
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	91⅞	91⅞
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	87¼	87¼
Buff R & P 4½s '57	87½	87½
Bush Term con 5s '55	94½	94½
Cal Pet 5½s '38	98⅝	98½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	93¼	93¼
Can North deb 6½s '46	113⅝	113⅝
Can North deb 6½s '46	113⅝	113⅝
Carolina Clin & O 6s '52	107	106¾
Carolina Clin & O 6s '52	107	107
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	96¼	96¼
Can North sf 7s '40	108¼	108¼
Can Pacific deb 4s	84	82½
Cen Pacific 5s '60	100	100
Certainteed 5½s rcts '48	73	73
Cen RR NJ gen 5s '87	107⅞	107⅞
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	99	98⅞
Ches & O cv 4½s '30	99½	98⅞
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	96½	96¼
Ches & O 4½s A	93⅝	93⅜
Chi B & Q rfg 5s '71	102⅞	102½
Chi & East Ill 5s '51	77½	77
Chi Gt West 4s '59	65	65
Chi Ind & L gen 5s '66	96	96
Chi Ind & L rfg 6s '47	109¾	109¾
Chi M StP&Pac adj 2000	78¼	77⅞
Chi M StP&Pac 5s '75	89½	89⅜
Chi & NW 4¾s 2037	93½	93½
Chi & Nw 7s '30	101½	101
Chi Railway 5s '27	85½	85
Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34	93¼	93
Chi RI&P 4½s	89½	89½
Chi Railway 5s '27	85⅞	85
Chi St L&Nor 3½s	81¼	81¼
Chi Un Sta 6½s C '63	112⅞	112⅞
Chi & W Indiana 4s '52	84	83⅞
Chi & W Indiana 5½s '62	103⅜	103⅜
Chile Copper 5s '47	94⅜	94¼
Cin Gas & El 4s	87¼	87⅛
Colo Power 4½s '57	92¾	92¾
Colon Gas & El 6s April	98	97¾
Columb Gas & Elec 5s '52	98⅝	97⅞
Com Az Antills 7½s '39	60	60
Com Inv Trust 5½s	99½	99½
Commercial Credit 6s '34	97½	97½
Com Inv Trust 5½s	99¼	99¼
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	67½	67½
Con Gas 5½s '45	105	104¾
Consum Pow 5½s	93	92⅞
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '42	97	96½
Crown Wil Paper 6s	100¼	100
Cuba Cane Sug deb 7s '30	66½	66
Cuba Nor Ry 6s ct '66 sta	91½	91½
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	87½	87½
Cuban-Am Sug col 8s '31	100⅛	100⅛
Cuban Dom 7½s '44	63	62½
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	102½	102⅜
Del & Hudson 7s '30	101	101
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	89	89
Den Gas & Ejec 5s '51	98⅜	98⅜
Den & R G Wn 5s '55	97	96½
Den & R G Wn '78	89	88¾
Den & R G war '78	88⅜	88¼
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	89½	89
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	100¼	100¼
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	100¼	100
Dold Packing 6s '42	82⅝	82⅝
Duke-P Power 6s '66	103⅜	103⅜
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	97⅜	96⅞
Edith Rockefeller 6s	101	101
East Cuba Sug 7½s '37	86	86
Erie 1st con 4s '96	81⅜	81⅜
Erie 5s 67	92½	92½
Erie gen lieu	75¼	75¼
Fed Lt & Trac 5s '42	95	95
Fed Lt & Trac 5s '42 sta	95⅛	94⅞
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	105¼	105
Fla East Coast 5s '74	66	65¼
Francisco Sug 7½s '42	99⅞	99⅞
Gen El Cable 5½s	97½	97½
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	102	101⅝
Gen Steel 5½s wi	99⅝	99⅝
Genesee River 1st 6s '57	107⅜	107⅜
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	107	106⅞
Goodyear 5s '57	91⅝	91¼
Great Northern 4½s '61	93¼	93¼
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	109⅜	109¾
Great Northern 7s '36	110	109⅞
Green Bay & West deb B	29½	29½
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	98	98
Havana El Ry Lt&P 5s '54	67¼	67¼
Hudson Coal 5s '62	72	71½
Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	88½	88
Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	88½	88½
Humble Oil 5s '37	100	100
Humble Oil 5½s '32	100⅝	100⅝
Ind Limestone 6s '46	86½	86½
Inland Steel 4½s '78	90	89⅞
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	102½	102¼
Ill Cen 4¾s '66	98	97½
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	97¾	97¾
Inland Steel 4½s '78	89⅞	89⅞
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	95	94½
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	61	61
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	61½	61⅛
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	61⅛	61⅛
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	50½	50½
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	91	91
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	104	103½
Int & Gt Nor 6s '62	103¼	103¼
Int & Gt Nor adj 6s '52	90½	90½
Int Paper 6s '55	89⅝	89½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	92	92
Int T & T cv 4½s '39	168	166
Kan Cit FtS&Mem 4s '36	92½	92½
Kan City Pow & Lt 5s '52	102⅛	102⅛
Kan City Term 1st 5s '60	87½	87½
Kan Gas & Elec 6s '52	105	105
Kendall 5½s ww	91½	91½
Keith 6s '46	90	90
Kings Co Eley 4s '49 sta	80½	80½
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	99¼	99
Laclede Gas 5½s '53	102¼	102¼
Lake Shore & MS deb 4s '31	98	98
Lehigh Val con 4s 2003	85½	85½
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '34	101	101
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '33	98¾	98½
L'Antaro 6s '54 w i	99¼	99
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ww	106¼	106¼
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ex-war	94¼	94¼
L&N 7s '30	101⅛	101
L&N 7s '30	101	101
Manati Sug 1st 7½s '42	94¼	94¼
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	99½	99½
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	98½	98½
Min & StL con 5s '34	45¼	44
Min St P & SSM 4s '38	88	87
Mo K & T 1est 4s '90	84	84
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	105½	100¼
M Pac 5s G	96½	95⅝
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	72½	72
Mo Pac 5s F '77	96¼	95½
Mo Pac rfg 5s A '65	97	96½
Mo Pac 5½s	122½	120
Montana Power 5s A '43	102¼	101⅞
Montana Pow 5s D	98¼	98¼
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	84	84
Mutual Fuel Gas 5s '47 reg	99½	99½
Murray Body 6½s '34	99½	99½
Nash Chat & SL 4s '78	87	87
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	51½	51½
Nat Dairy Prod 5¼s '48	97	96¾
Nat Rad 6½s '47	50½	50
N E T & T 4½s B '61	97½	97⅜
New Eng R R 5s	96	96
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	90¼	89½
N O Terminal 4s '53	87	87
N O T & M 5½s '54	101½	101½
NYC&HR con 4s '98	96¼	95¾
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	104	103½
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	106⅝	106½
N Y Chi & St L 5½s '74	104⅝	104⅝
N Y Chi & St L 6s A '31	101	101
NY GEL H&P 5s '48	104¼	104¼
NY NH&H clt 6s '40	135½	135
NY Ry inc 6s '65	7½	7¼
NY State Ry con 4½s '62	31	31
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	105⅜	105⅜
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	71½	71½
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	100¼	100¼
Nor Pac gen 3s 2047	61	63⅝
Nor Pac pr ln 4s '97	86½	86½
Nor Pac 6s B 2047	110⅜	109⅞
Ogden & L Cham 4s '48	77	77
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	101¼	100½
Pac P&Lt 1st rfg 5s '30	99½	99½
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	102½	102½
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	109½	108
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	95½	95¾
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	98½	98⅜
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	97¼	97
Penn Dixie C-C 6s '41	83¼	83
Penn RR 4s '31	98⅝	98¾
Penn RR con 4½s '60	99¼	99½
Penn R R 5s '64	102	102
Pen RR gen 4½s '65	95½	95½
Penn R R gen 5s '68	104½	104½
Penn RR col 7s '30	101¼	101¼
Penn R R gold 6½s '36	109	109
Peo Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	102¼	102
Peoria Pekin Ry 5½s '74	101	101
Phillips Pet 5¼s '39	88½	88½
Phil Co 5s '67	97⅜	97⅛
Phil & Read C&I 5s '73	88	88
Phil & Read 6s	101	101
Pierce Arrow deb 8s '43	109⅜	109⅜
Pocahontas 5s	94½	94½
Port Art C & Dock 6s '53	101¼	101¼
Postal Tel Cable 5s	93¼	92½

	High	Low
Sinclair Cn O 6s '27	99	99
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	94¾	94¾
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	101½	101¼
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	96½	95¾
Sinclair Pipe L s f 5s '42	93⅝	93⅝
So Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	101	101
So Pac 4½s '68	92	92
So Pacific col 4s '49	87⅝	87⅝
So Pac 4½s ww	96⅞	96⅝
So Ry gen 4s '56	86	85⅞
So Ry gen 6s '56	112	111½
So Ry gen 6½s '56	118	118
So Ry 5s reg	103½	103½
So'west Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	102⅛	102⅛
Stand Milling 5s '30	101	100¾
Stand Milling 5½s '45	101	101
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	95¼	94⅞
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	95⅞	95⅞
Tenn Copper 6s '25 B	103⅜	103⅜
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	104	103⅞
Ter RR Asso St L rfg 4s '53	86½	86
Texarkana 1st 5½s '50	100⅜	100⅜
Tex & Pac 5s C rct	96⅞	96
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	52½	52½
Trans Cont Oil 6½s ww	99¼	99¼
Union El L & P rfg 5s '33	99¼	99¼
Union El L & P 5½s '54	100⅜	100⅜
Union Pac 1st 4s '47	92½	92½
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	86½	86½
Union Pacific 4½s '68	96½	96¼
Union Pacific rfg 5s 2008	105⅛	105⅛
U S Rubber 5s '47	88½	88
U S Rubber 7½s '30	100½	100½
U S Steel s f 5s '63	109⅜	109⅜
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	89⅞	89½
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	99	99
Util L & Pow 5s A	89⅞	89⅞
United S Steel 5s reg	109	109
Va Ry & Power 5s '34	98¼	98¼
Wabash 1st 5s '39	100¼	100¼
Wabash 4s Des M div '39	97	97
Wabash 4½s '78	97¼	97¼
Walworth 6½s '35	100	97½
Warner Sug rfg 7s '39	105	105
Warner Sug 1st 7s '41	105	105
Warner Quin 6s	94⅜	94⅜
West Shore 4s 2361	85	85
Western Electric 5s '44	101½	101¼
Western Maryland 4s '52	77⅜	77⅜
Western Pac 5s A '46	98⅜	98¼
Western Un r e 4½s '50	95¼	95⅛
Wheeling Steel 4½s	86¼	86¼
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37	99½	99½
Wickwire Spen cv 7s A	42	42
Wickwire Spen 7s '35	50	50
Wick Spencer 7s ct	52½	52
Wickwire Spen 7s cv '35	53	51
Youngstown 5s '78	100	99¾
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	99¾	99½

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last July 24	Last July 23
3½s '47	97.	97.	96.29	96.29	97.6
1st 4¼s '47	99.1	99.1	98.28	99.	99.5
4th 4¼s '38	99.3	99.3	98.06	98.27	99.
4th 4¼s rg	99.	99.	99.	99.	98.28
US 3¾s '56	100.20	100.20	100.20	100.20	
US 4s '54	103.26	103.26	103.	103.15	103.20
US 4¼s '52	107.20	107.25	107.	107.25	107.20

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Antioquia 2nd 7s '57	86⅛	86⅛
Antioquia 7s A '45	91	91
Antioquia 7s B '45	90	90
Antioquia C 7s	90½	90½
Argentine 5½s '62	94⅜	94⅝
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	99⅜	99¼
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	99½	99⅜
Antwerp 5s	89⅞	89⅞
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	99⅜	99⅜
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	99⅜	99⅜
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	100	99¾
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	99⅜	99¼
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	99½	99½
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	99½	99⅜
Australia 4½s '57	86⅜	86⅜
Aus Upper 6½s rct	89	89
Austria (Lower) 7½s '50	94	94
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	91¾	91¾
Belgium (King) 6s '55	100⅛	100⅛
Belgium (King) 7s '55	107⅜	107⅛
Belgium (King) 7s '56	106¼	106
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	105½	105¼
Belgium (King) 7½s '45	115⅛	115⅛
Berlin 6½s sf '59	91¼	91¼
Berlin El 6½s '51	91⅜	91
Bolivia 7s ct	85⅜	85½
Brazil 6½s '26	91¼	91½
Brazil 6½s '26	91¼	91⅛
Brazil 6½s '27	91¼	91⅛
Brazil (US) 8s '41	106½	106½
Bremen 7s '35	100½	100½
Budapest (City) 6s '62	77½	77½
Buenos Aires 6s '61	92¼	92¼
Buenos Ailes 6½s '55	100⅜	100⅜
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	95½	95½
Can (Dom) 4½s '36	97	97
Can (Dom) 5s '31	100⅛	100
Can (Dom) 5s '52	101¼	101¼
Cauca Valley 7½s '46	99	99
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	92	91¾
Chile (Bank) ct 6½s '57	96⅞	96⅝
Chile (Bank) ct 6¾s '61	98⅜	98½
Chile (Bank) ct 6¾s '61	98⅜	98⅜
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	91⅜	91
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	93½	93½
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	100⅜	100⅜
Chile 6s '62 rct	92½	91½
Chile 6s Jan '69	93½	93½
Chile 6s Sept '61	91⅜	91⅜
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	92½	92
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	84⅛	84½
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	84½	84
Colombia (Rep) 6½s '27	92	92
Colombia 6s Oct '61	83½	83½
Colom 6s Oct '61	83½	83⅛
Coph'n (City) 5s '52	94⅛	94⅛
Denmark 4½s '62	86⅜	86⅜
Denmark (King) 6s '42	103¼	103¼
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	97¼	97¼
Denmark 5½s	99⅜	99⅜
Dutch E I 6s '47	102⅝	102⅝
Est R R 7s '64	103⅜	103½
Fiat 7s '46 ex-war	94	94
Finland 5½s '58	86	85½
Finland (Rep) 6s '45	89⅞	89⅞
French (Rep) 7s '49	110½	110½
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	99⅞	99⅞
French (Rep) 7½s '41	114	113¾
French Nat SS 7s '49	102½	102½
French (Rep) 7s '49	110½	110¼
Germ 7s '49	106⅝	106⅝
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	85½	85½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	83	82¾
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	96½	96½
Germ G E 6s '48	90	90
Germ G S 6½s '40 ex-war	96¾	96⅝
Germ G E 7s '45	99⅜	99⅜
Greek 6s '68	83⅛	82¾
Hungary Mun 7s '46	89½	89½
Ilseder Steel 6s '46	82⅛	82
Italian Credit Con 7s A '37	94	94⅛
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	93⅛	93⅛
Irish Free State 5s '60	96¼	96¼
Italy (King) 7s '51	94⅜	94⅜
Jap (Im Gov) 2d 4s '31	92⅜	92⅜
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	100	99⅜
Kruger & Toll 5s rct ww	98⅜	98¼
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	100	100
Mex 4s small A '10	16⅜	16⅜
Milan (City) 6½s '52	88⅝	88⅝
Norddeutscher L 6s	90⅝	90½
New So Wales 5s '57	92⅜	92
New So Wales 5s '58	92	92
Nord Rys 6½s '50	101	101
Norway (King) 6s '43	102	102
Norway (King) 6s '44	102	102
Oriental Dev 5½s ct	84½	84½
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	91⅛	91⅛
Oslo (City) 5½s '46	95⅞	95⅞
Panama (Rep) 5½s '53	98⅞	94⅜
Paris-Lyons Med 6s '58	99⅛	99⅛
Paulista Ry 7s '42	100	100
Peru 6s '60	85½	85
Peru 6s '61	85	84⅜
Pirelli Co of Italy 7s '52	111	111
Poland 7s '47	85⅜	85½
Porto Ale (City) 7½s '66	98¼	98¼
Queensland (State) 6s '47	102¼	102¼
Queensl'd (State) 7s '41	109½	107½
Rhine West w	92	92
Rhine Main 7s '50	101	100¼
Rhinelbe 7s '46 war	105⅜	105⅜
Rhinelbe 7s '46 ex-war	96	95⅜
Rio de Jan (City) 6½s '53	91¼	91¼
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '66	90¼	90¼
Rio de Jan (City) 8s '46	105½	105½
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '66	95½	95½
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s	86	85⅜
Rome (City) 6½s '52	88⅜	88⅜
Rio G do Sul '67	90¼	90¼
Sante Fe (Prov) 7s '42	96¼	96¼
Sao Paulo 6s	85	85
Sao Paulo (Bz) 7s '56	99⅜	99⅜
Sao Paulo (City) 8s '52	110	110
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '36	104⅝	104½
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	90	90
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	97	97
Seine (Dept) 7s '42	107	107
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	89	89
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s	75	75
Siemens 6½s ct '51	106	105¾
Silesia 6½s	76½	76½
Silesia Bk 6s	77	76½
Soissons (City) 7s	77½	77½
Sweden (King) 6s '39	102½	102½
Swiss Confed 8s '40	108¼	108
Swiss Gov 5½s '46	102⅜	102½
Tokyo El Lt 6s '28	89¼	89⅜
Toho El Pow 6s rcts '29	96¼	96¼
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	86	86
Tyrol 7s	91½	91½
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '29	100	100
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	102¼	102¼
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51	86¾	86½
Unterelbe 6s	86	86
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	96⅜	96⅜
Venetian Mtg Bk 7s	92	91¾
Vienna 6s	86	86
Vienna 7s	91⅜	91⅜
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	91¼	91
Pure Oil 5½s '37	97¼	97¼
Purity Baking 5s '48	91¼	91¼
Remington Rand 5½s	96	95⅜
Read rfg 4½s '97	95½	95¼
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	96⅜	96⅜
Remington Rand 5½s ww	96¼	95⅜
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	95	94⅜
St L I M & S rfg 4s '29	93	93
St L I M & S gen 5s '31	99	98⅞
St L & Ad 6s	[illegible]	[illegible]
St L & S F 4½s '78	86½	86
St L & S F 5s B '50	100	100
St P U Depot rfg 5s '72	102¼	102¼
St L S W con 4s '32	95⅞	95⅞
St P M & M con 6s '33	101⅞	101⅞
San Ant Pub Ser 6s '52	105	105
Seabd adj 5s ct	45½	44⅝
Seabd A L gold 4s st '50	64⅞	64⅞
Seabd A L rfg 4s '59	52½	52½
Seabd A L adj 5s '49	46⅛	45⅝

	High	Low
Seabd A L con 6s '45	66	64¾
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	59⅝	59⅝
Shell Pipe 5s '52	93	92⅝
Shell Union 5s '47	95½	94⅜
Sierra & San F Pow 5s '49	98	98
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	76	76

CHICAGO STEEL OUTPUT STEADY

Operations Hold at 98 P. C. —Sheet Sales Heavier— Pig Iron Easier

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—Rail mills are entering the area of declining production usually encountered in June. In the past fortnight schedules have been curtailed five points, to a range of 70 to 75 per cent, with further reductions in prospect.

Secondary buying of track material, as usual, fails to offset shrinking backlogs. Two thousand tons of rails were placed by the Pennsylvania with western mills, with 15,000 tons in prospect Aug. 1 from the Northern Pacific. Freight car builders, however, have not shortened their specifications for steel, especially for plates.

Bookings of finished steel were heavier the last week, the total being up to the average of the year, a condition unusually good for late July. Plates continue to lead heavy finished products, although the award of the 15,000 to 20,000 tons of structural material pending would threaten this lead.

Chicago mills are expected to provide the bulk of the 191,000 tons of plates required for a pipe line from Texas to Chicago, to be fabricated by the A. O. Smith Corporation, Milwaukee. Part of the 400,000 tons for a line for the Doherty interests also is expected to come West. Western roads are buying plates and small shapes for repair work. Much bridge work is being placed.

Sheet sales are heavier, those of galvanized being double June to the same date. Nail and fence demand is lagging. Semifinished steel continues to be shipped in from other districts.

Southern pig iron is offered at $13.50, Birmingham, the lowest since 1915. An increasing tonnage is being sold, though the aggregate is small compared with the district's consumption. Some melters who hoped to break the $20, Chicago furnace, price, have bought in the last week. It is reported silvery iron is off $1. Iron and steel scrap prices are unchanged but strong.

Steel making operations hold at about 98 per cent, but with more variations at finishing mills. Steel works pig iron production has slackened, one steel maker working off pig iron accumulations. All but one of the merchant blast furnaces are active.

INVESTMENT TRUST SECURITIES

STOCKS

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Investors units nw	99	103
Alemco Asso Inc	26¼	27
Alex-Hamilton Inv Crp A	18½	20½
Alliance Invest Tr	33	34
Am & Gen Eec Corp	71	74
do A	29	—
do B	13	15
†Am Founders Corp	109¼	111¼
†do 7 pf	49	52½
†do 6 pf	45	48
†do conv pf unit	110	113
Am Invest Corp	14¾	16¾
Am London & Empire pf	37	42
do partic	50	—
Am Util & Gen Corp A	15	17
do B	7¼	8¼
Atlantic & Pac Int Crp un	76	79
do with war	37¼	—
do A	36½	39½
do pf ww	45¼	49¼
do script nw wi	45c	50c
Atlantic Investment Inc	50¼	52¼
Bankers Advisory Trust	9½	10
Bankers Invest Tr Am units	34⅜	37
Bankers Nat Inv Corp A	26⅜	29½
Beacon Participation Inc	16	18
British Type Investors	24½	25¼
Canadian Bk Tr ser D	18⅜	—
Century Shares Trust	60⅜	63
do scrip	6	6⅜
Chain & Gen Equities Inc	35	37
do 6½s pf	104	106½
Chain Distributors Trust	55¼	57½
Chain Stores Inv Corp nw	18	19
do pf	175	—
Colonial Investors	31¼	32
Counsellors Securties Tr	108	112
Devenshire Int Corp	55½	57
Diversified Tr Shares	29⅞	30⅝
do ser B	27	27¾
Domestic & Overseas Inv	13	15
do deferred	4¾	7¾
Equitable Investing units	34½	37½
do A	28½	—
F L Andrews Invst Tr units	95	100
Federated Capital Corp	69¼	72
Financial Institutions	16	17
do units	112	114
Financial Investing Co	28	30
Fixed Trust Shares	21⅜	21⅞
Founders Securties Tr pf	32¼	33½
Guardian Investmnt (Conn.)	32	—
do pf	26	28
do conv pf	32	—
do pf ww	28	30
General Stckyds Corp 6 pf	—	95
do common	34	37
Greenway Corp	26½	28½
do pf	63½	65½
Guaranty Fndrs Trust A	6	6½
Incorp Equities	64⅛	—
Incorp Investors	76½	79
Int Sec Corp Am A	59	62
allotments of ctfs	146	153
do B	31	34
do 6½ pf	93	98
Insurancesbares Corp Dela	21	22¾
Insurnceshrs Tr C (sr A-27)	26¼	27¾
do ser B-28	21¾	23¼
do ser C-27	26⅜	28¼
do ser F-27	30⅜	32¼
do ser H-27	24⅜	26¼
Investors Trustees Shares	15⅜	16⅛
Inv Tr Asso	46	50
Investment Trust Cert A	16⅜	17⅞
do B	15⅜	16¼
Investment Trust N Y	13⅞	14⅝
Investment Trust N Am A	11	11½
Jackson & Curtis Inv AAso	71¼	72⅝
Joint Investors A	68	72
do conv pf	132	144
Key Industry Tr Sh ser H	13⅜	14¾
Kidder Participations Inc	36	38
do No. 2	30	38
do 6 pf	88	93
do No. 2	30	32
do No. 3	19	21
Lincoln Mut Inv Tr units	139	143
Mass Inv Trust	57¼	60¼
Massasoit Co pf	60½	70½
Mohawk Invest Corp	161½	164⅝
Mutual Inv Trust	14½	15¼
New Bedford Inv Tr	61	—
N Y Bk Tr ser C-3 n	30⅜	33⅞
No Am Trust Shares	11	11½
Old Colony Inv Tr	20	22
Old Colony Trust Asso	53	55
Pacific Investing Corp	33	35
Parker Trading Corp A	20	—
do B	20	—
Passwall Inv Tr 6 pf ww	112	117
do com	35	40
‡Pow & Lt Ser Tr	91	94
do rights	2	3
do warrants	20	25
Provident Trustee Shares	29⅝	31⅛
Railway & Lt Sec	100	—
do pf	98	100½
Second Am Inv Corp units	47	50
Second Int Corp	50	54
do 6 pf	43	46
do B com	22	25
Second Fnancial Invest Corp	27¼	29¼
Shawmut Bank Inv Tr	46	48
State St Inv Corp	128	131
Trustee Stand Oil Shares	12½	13¼
Underwriters & Partic Inc	50	51
US & British Int A	35	—
do $3 pf	41	44
do B	17	—
US Elec Lt & F ser A	52½	55
United Equities Inc	210	—
United Inv Assur units A	143½	146½
do B	73	77½
Uni Founders Corp	60¼	62¼
do founders shares	19⅜	21
US Shares Corp ser A-1	14½	15⅜
do ser A	15⅜	—
do Bank Tr ser C-1	38⅞	—
do Bank Tr ser C-2	40	—
do Bank Tr ser C-3	30⅜	33⅝
do Insur Tr ser F	22¼	24⅜
Worthen Asso	25	27

BONDS

	Bid	Asked
A B C Corp 5s '53	82	85
Aldred Inv Tr 4½s '67	103	108
Alex-Hamilton Inv C 5s '43	93½	95
Am Bndbldrs & C 4½s 2027	119	121½
Atlantic Sec Co 4½s '53	94	96
No Am Inv Cor 5s '47	91	93
Old Colony Inv Tr 4½s '52	87	90
do 4½s '47	88	91
Railway & Lt 5s ser 7-9	95½	97½
do 4½s '33	89	90½
Shawmut Bk Inv Tr 4½s '42	84	88
do 5s '52	87	92

†Ex-dividends and ‡Ex-rights.

BUSINESS AT HIGH LEVELS IN DOMINION

Automobile and Newsprint Output Gains—Crop Situation Doubtful

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Ont.—Outstanding features of the present economic situation in Canada are a marked improvement in production of both automobiles and newsprint, a satisfactory volume of wholesale and retail trade, and the maintenance of employment at an exceptionally high level.

Newsprint production is keeping up remarkably well for this time of the year. Output last month amounted to 225,055 tons, representing 86.7 per cent of mill capacity, while shipments totaled 223,920 tons, or 86.2 per cent of rating.

During the last week wholesale merchants have reported the receipt of numerous orders of a replenishing character, covering a wide variety of merchandise, almost all of which were accompanied by urgent requests for prompt shipment. This, it is believed, indicates that some lines of merchandise which previously were inclined to drag are now being absorbed rapidly.

The number of buyers arriving in the principal wholesale and jobbing markets is increasing steadily, and the number of orders placed for fall and winter requirements, in many instances, are showing substantial gains, compared with those of a year ago.

The coal-steel group of industries, with the single exception of pig iron, provides indexes of higher activity than last year. The output of pig iron so far this year shows a decline of 7 per cent compared with the showing for the comparative period of 1928, while the production of steel ingots is running better than 45 per cent above the 1928 total for the like months. The production of coal has reached a figure which is nearly 35 per cent above that for July, 1928.

The only doubtful spot on the horizon is the crop situation. After a period of bumper wheat crops, the pendulum appears to be moving this year in the opposite direction. There are conflicting opinions as to how far it will swing, but present estimates vary between a half crop, measured by recent harvests, and a crop of 300,000,000 bushels. Last year's crop amounted to 533,571,700 bushels valued at $426,013,000.

Owing to this situation the Winnipeg wheat market has made sharp advances during the last week. The opening session at the beginning of the week saw prices shoot up 7 cents a bushel, to be followed the next day by a further rise of more than 11 cents. At the end of the week No. 1 Northern was selling at $1.73⅜ and No. 2 Northern at $1.72⅜.

A statement just issued by the finance department of the Federal Government shows that Canada's net debt decreased by $92,620,133 in the 12 months ended June 30, last.

Dominion notes in circulation on June 30 totaled approximately $210,000,000. Of this total $105,262,826 was issued against gold deposits of $58,931,581. Another $88,000,000 has been supplied to the banks against approved securities such as Government bonds, and another $16,000,000 against Grand Trunk Pacific and Canadian Northern Railway bonds.

For the second month in succession, manufacturers have taken first place as a source of traffic for the Canadian railways. In this group of traffic the largest volume consists of paper, printed matter and books, with refined petroleum second, and cement third, while large contributions are made by automobiles and various iron and steel products.

A preliminary report on the dairy industry of Canada for 1928 shows that the total value of all products of dairy factories was $144,543,740, an increase over the preceding year of $8,632,810, or 6 per cent.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call loans—renewal rate	7%	7%
Commercial paper	5¾@6	6
Customers' loans	6 @6½	6½
Collateral loans	6½	6½
Year money	6½	..
Time Loans—		
Sixty-ninty days	8	8
Four to six months	8	8

	Today	Last Previous
Bar silver in New York	52⅝c	53 c
Bar silver in London	24⅛d	24½d
Bar gold in London	84s 11½d	84s 11¾d

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	$92,000,000	$1,544,000,000
Year ago today	60,000,000	529,000,000
Balances	37,000,000	179,000,000
Year ago today	33,000,000	111,000,000
F. R. bank credit	36,232,110	150,000,000

Acceptance Market

30 days	5¼@5⅛
60 days	5¼@5⅛
90 days	5¼@5⅛
4 months	5⅜@5¼
5 months	5⅜@5¼
6 months	5⅜@5¼

Lending Central Bank Rates

The 12 Federal Reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rate as follows:

Atlanta	5½	Calcutta	5½
Boston	5	Budapest	6
Cleveland	5	Copenhagen	5
Chicago	5	Lisbon	6
Dallas	5	London	5½
Kansas City	5	Madrid	5½
Minneapolis	5	Oslo	5½
Philadelphia	5	Helsingfors	6
New York	5	Paris	3½
Richmond	5	Prague	5½
St. Louis	5	Riga	7
San Francisco	5	Rome	6
Amsterdam	5½	Sofia	6
Athens	8	Stockholm	4½
Berlin	7½	Swiss Bank	3½
Bombay	5	Tokyo	7.03
Brussels	4	Vienna	7½
Warsaw	6	Bucharest	10

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Europe	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Sterling:			
Demand	$4.84⅛	$4.84⅛	$4.8665
Cables	4.85 1/16	4.85 1/16	4.8665
France—franc	.0392	.0392	.193
Belgium—belga	.1390	.1390	.139
Italy—lira	.0523⅛	.0523⅛	.193
Germany—mark	.2384½	.2384	.238
Austria—schill'g	.1409½	.1409½	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0296	.0296	.0296
Denmark—krone	.2665½	.2665	.268
Finland—finm'rk	.0252	.0252	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0129½	.0129½	.193
Holland—florin	.4012½	.4012	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1743½	.1743½	.1749
Norway—krone	.2666	.2665	.268
Poland—zloty	.1123	.1123	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0450	.0450	1.0805
Rumania—leu	.0059½	.0059½	.193
Spain—peseta	.1458	.1459	.193
Sweden—krona	.2680½	.2681	.268
Switz'land—fr'nc	.1924	.1923⅞	.193
Jugaslavia—dina	.0175⅞	.0175⅞	.193
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.4852	.4848	.5425
Shanghai—tael	.5850	.5850	
India—rupee	.3604	.3600	.4866
Japan—yen	.4620	.4650	.4985
Phil Islnds—peso	.5000	.5000	.50
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.5625	.5626	.5678
South America			
Argentina—peso	.4202	.4202	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.1187	.1185	.3245
Chile—peso	.1205	.1205	.1216
Colombia—peso	.9600	.9600	.9733
Peru—pound	3.98	3.98	4.8665
Uruguay—peso	.9932	.9932	1.0342
Ven'z'la—bolivar	.9805	.9805	.1930
North America			
Canada—dollar	.99⅝	.99½	1.00
Cuba—dollar	.9990	.9990	1.00
Mexico—dollar	.4000	.4025	.4985

*Par unsettled.

Associated Gas and Electric System

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OVER seventy-seven years ago, the Ithaca Gas Light Company, the oldest property in the Associated Gas and Electric System, was engaged in the manufacture and distribution of commercial gas, the use of which preceded electricity by half a century. Thirty years later when the first central station was established, among the earliest to generate electric light and power was the Johnstown Electric Light Company of Johnstown, Pennsylvania, now a part of the Associated System.

In 1906, the Associated Gas and Electric Company was incorporated, one of the first five public utility holding companies in the United States. From 1920 to 1928, while the average increase in kilowatt hour sales by all other companies was about 101%, sales by the Associated System increased 134%. Today with extensive hydro-electric properties, steam generating plants, gas plants, mains, and thousands of miles of electric transmission lines, the Company controls assets valued at more than $800,000,000.

Located in eighteen states, the maritime provinces of Canada, and the Philippine Islands, the operating properties provide electric light and power, gas, water, steam, ice or transportation to 2,200 communities with an estimated population of over 5,300,000—serving one in every thirty-one wired homes and one in every forty-two gas customers in the United States.

The essential and varied nature of the services rendered, the widespread distribution of properties, and the economies made possible by unified management of inter-connected properties strategically located in highly industrialized sections all contribute to the steady growth of earnings which today approximate $100,000,000 annually.

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INCREASE IN NET OF UNION CARBIDE

Union Carbide & Carbon Corp. and subsidiaries report for the quarter ended June 30, 1929, net income after depreciation, taxes and interest, of $7,324,297, equivalent to 88c a share on 8,306,108 shares. This compares with net in the corresponding 1928 quarter of $5,868,610, or $2.20 a share on 2,659,733 shares and net in the March, 1929, quarter of $7,203,946, or $2.62 a share on 2,752,072 shares. In April, last, stock outstanding was increased by the three-for-one split-up.

Net income for the six months ended June 30, last, was $14,526,243, equivalent to $1.75 a share on the increased stock, compared with $11,872,742, or $4.46 a share on 2,659,733 shares last year in the like period.

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BORDEN'S FARM PRODUCTS

ALBANY—Borden's Farm Products Company has filed notice of an increase of capital from $23,000,000 to $35,000,000.

PENNSYLVANIA COAL & COKE CO.

Pennsylvania Coal & Coke Company reports for the quarter ended June 30 net loss of $28,589 after ordinary taxes, depreciation and depletion, compared with net loss of $216,882 in the June quarter of 1928. Six months' net loss was $24,351, compared with net loss of $452,590 in the first half of 1928.

GERARD SWOPE ON BANK BOARD

NEW YORK—Gerard Swope, president of General Electric Company, has been elected a director of National City Bank.

How Transportation System Helps to Build Greater Toronto

Publicly Owned, 'Service at Cost,' Railways and Bus Lines, Combined and Unified by Request of Neighboring Municipalities

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Toronto, Can.

SEVEN years ago the Toronto Transportation Commission took hold of half a dozen different transportation systems supplying the city of Toronto, and made one system of them all. Today the success of this municipally owned street railway can be measured not only by its financial prosperity, but by the fact that it is supplying the second largest city of Canada with a unified transportation service which has gradually on request of neighboring municipalities branched out to far beyond the geographical limits of the city.

The growth of this system has been due to its motto, "Service at Cost." In 1921 the citizens of Toronto voted on municipal ownership of the various street-railway systems then having franchises in the city. By an act of the Ontario Legislature, the city appointed a commission of three tax-paying Toronto residents. The commission was to serve for a term of three years before a new one was formed. The act intrusts the commission with "the control, maintenance, operation and management of the public transportation services owned and to be acquired on behalf of the city of Toronto."

The latest figures place the value of all rolling stock, land, buildings, electrical equipment, trackwork, etc., at more than $41,000,000. Practically all the equipment now in use is new or rebuilt since the days of private ownership. New tracks, practically throughout the city, and into suburban communities; new types of all-steel street cars; a growing fleet of motor buses for city and out-of-town use; new workshops, these are a few of the items which have replaced privately owned lines to one vast municipal network.

Low Rates

This system, which street railway engineers from all over the world have acknowledged as one of the best on this continent, carries daily 590,000 passengers. It has a population of 800,000 to cater to. With the exception of New York City, there are understood to be no cities of 50,000 population in North America, with cheaper street car rates than Toronto, where the average rate is 6.47 cents, with a free transfer service.

To make available for a large city one uniform transportation service where there have been several is bound to result in the opening of new districts, especially when this service is better than former services and is at the same time cheaper. So with the program of new trackwork, came a program of expansion. Districts which but five or six years ago were in the outskirts, due to insufficient transportation service, have now become centers of new prosperous residential and business districts. Within the city limits there are today beautiful new districts with wide boulevards, for the building of which the Toronto Transportation Commission is largely responsible.

As new districts opened within the city limits, suburbs and neighboring municipalities with and without street car services began to look into the reason for the blossoming out of new sections of the city. They came to the Toronto city fathers with requests for transportation service to and through their municipalities, with the result that gradually the network which is serving the mother city so well, stretched out its lines to take in other points. And where the street cars stop, the buses of the commission take up the trail, plying to points as far as Niagara Falls and Buffalo westward, to Midland, Ont., northwest, and to Orillia, 80 miles to the north.

This expansion of the city services, each under a separate subsidiary responsible to its own town for deficits, has brought new shopping centers to these places, has made them more easily accessible for suburban dwellers and has brought to Toronto an increased population who come to Toronto for their shopping and theaters.

In order that the passengers will get the best possible service out of the comfortable, easy-riding street cars which the municipally owned system employs, car shops have been erected in various sections of the city.

Builds Own Buses and Coaches

Among the largest car shops in the world are the Hillcrest Works of the commission; 22.24 acres are set aside in what is practically the geographical center of the city. Here the commission builds its own motor buses and coaches, and the 1024 electric cars are regularly overhauled.

The central building of the works is the General Shops Building, covering five acres. Street railway engineers from many parts of the world who have visited these shops are unanimous that this building is one of the largest, most modernly designed and equipped street railway shops constructed. The shops are so designed that when a street car comes in for general overhaul, it passes from section to section, arranged continuously in the order in which the work is performed, until it finally reaches the paint shops and passes out at the opposite end to the testing tracks looking and operating like a new car. The entire period for overhaul requires six days to complete, and cars are overhauled in this way every 70,000 miles. They get attention for small defects oftener, but each car after this mileage is given a thorough overhauling.

It is of interest to note that in order to save traffic jams, all Y switching of cars at their termini has been done away with. There are no trolley poles to hold as a street car backs up, while automobile traffic has to wait. The trackage goes around an artistic grass plot, making a complete loop for the car to follow as it starts out on its return trip. These little conveniences are pointed out to show what a municipal service like this can do to beautify the city, as well as give it unexcelled service.

MEXICO SWINGS FULL TILT INTO ELECTION RACE

(Continued from Page 1)

uncles were noted jurists and one was a Roman Catholic bishop.

He is a civil engineer, but has had considerable public experience, having been Minister to Germany and Ambassador to Brazil. He was also a State Governor and Minister of Communications in the Obregon Cabinet. While holding that post he broke with other members of the Cabinet, notably Gen. Plutarco Elias Calles, over their support of Crom, the powerful Mexican Federation of Labor.

He resigned, but General Calles, when he became President, appointed him to important diplomatic posts, and later when they met in Germany, a reconciliation was effected.

In Mexico it is widely held that General Calles was responsible for Señor Ortiz Rubio's nomination. This is emphatically denied by General Calles' friends, but there is no question that Ortiz Rubio satisfies General Calles and President Portes Gil, whose friend he is.

Señor Ortiz Rubio is described as an amiable, cultured man of much charm, but not a forceful and positive personality such as General Calles. Should he surround himself with men of outstanding ability, his régime is considered likely to do much in consolidating the gains of the revolution.

It is also generally accepted that General Calles, whether he wills it or not, will be the strong man behind the Government.

Señor Vasconcelos is the outstanding intellectual among the revolutionary leaders. He is considerably younger than Señor Ortiz Rubio and is well known in American educational circles as a lecturer and writer.

He made his reputation as secretary of education in the Obregon Cabinet when he started Mexico's remarkable rural school program that for the first time in the history of the country undertook to carry education to the Indian and peon masses.

Broke With Obregon

But he broke with Obregon when the latter refused to support his ambitions for a governorship of one of the States. Later when President Calles forced the church issue, Senor Vasconcelos toured the United States assailing his policy, although he himself is not a practicing Roman Catholic.

As the candidate of the anti-reelection party he represents the various dissident groups which now make up that political association. Although undoubtedly a brilliant man and considered a more positive personality than his opponent, Señor Vasconcelos is regarded as temperamental.

The Crom (Confederacion Regional Obrera Mexicana) is supporting Ortiz Rubio. Likewise are the business and conservative forces, who see in his choice distinct advantages to a country still disturbed by reform waves that have swept back and forth over it since 1910.

Although the election is more than three months off, the campaign is in full swing. Posters and pictures of the two candidates are to be found everywhere. Both are touring the country, and plan to speak in all the Mexican states, while the press is carrying extensive accounts of their remarks.

The Partido Nacional Revolucionario was organized by General Calles. He conceived the idea of a national convention along the lines of those in the United States, and invited all the revolutionary groups, labor, agrarian and intellectual, to join in one group. Delegates from each state were named and met at Queretaro two days before the recent revolt broke out.

Saenz Was Favored

Aaron Saenz, Secretary of State in both the Obregon and Calles Cabinets was the outstanding candidate. It was commonly charged that General Calles would impose him on the convention. However, considerable powerful opposition developed against Señor Saenz, particularly because of his close association with the Obregon elements.

The outcome was that Ortiz Rubio was nominated. Señor Saenz withdrew from the race and returned to the Governorship of Nuevo Leon.

Señor Ortiz Rubio is opposed to the radical labor movement, and has expressed his views that the awarding of agricultural lands to the peons should be put on a sounder financial basis.

Señor Vasconcelos has taken a similar stand, but he is also talking much about foreign imperialism and criticizing Ambassador Morrow on the ground that his friendly policy toward Mexico is a new kind of foreign infiltration.

The Communists propose to place a candidate in the field, but it is solely an agitation gesture and without political significance.

MOTION PICTURE MEN ASKED TO AID YOUTH

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PORTLAND, Ore.—The Portland High School Teachers' Association has petitioned Will H. Hays, president of Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America, to encourage motion picture producers to take advantage of opportunities to build up character. The communication referred specifically to publicity seekers.

"The youth of our land should be shown that every dishonest act is punished and the . . . desire for publicity should not be satisfied," the petition read.

NEW YORK CURB MARKET

By the Associated Press

INDUSTRIALS

(Sales in hundreds)		High	Low	1:00
40	Acoustic Prod	6½	6¼	6¼
2	Ainsworth Mfg	53½	53¼	53½
1	Alexander Indust	11½	11½	11½
48	Allied Pw&Lt	107¾	103⅛	107¾
1	Allied P&Lt pf	48	48	48
1	Allied P&Lt 1pf	77⅝	77⅝	77⅝
1	Alum Co Am	444½	444½	444½
1	Alum Goods	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜
1	Am Arch	36½	36½	36½
12	Am Cities P&L A	83	82⅛	83
40	Am Cities P&L B	59⅜	58½	59⅜
7	Am Com Pow A	27	26⅝	27
4	Am Com Pow B	35⅛	34½	35⅛
3	Am Com Pow war	8½	8⅛	8½
25	Am Cyan B	64	62⅝	62⅝
17	Am Dept Stores	14	13⅜	13⅜
17	Am & Fgn Pow w	110⅞	109	110⅞
3	Am Gas & El	216¾	216¾	216¾
2	Aeronautical w	5½	5½	5½
35	Am Invest B	33	33	31⅞
8	Am Invest war	15½	15½	15½
4	Am Invest rcts	8¾	8¾	8¾
1	Am Pneumatic	15½	15½	15½
23	Assoc G&E N rtes	3¾	3½	3¾
†225	Am Light & Trac	312	311	312
9	Am Nat Gas	13	13	13
1	Am Solv & Chem	39	39	39
2	Am S&Ch ptc pf	53⅞	53	53⅞
240	Am SuperPow A	70¾	69⅞	70
5	Am Thread pf	3¾	3¾	3¾
5	Anglo Am Oil	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞
20	Arcturus Rad Tub	40¼	39½	39½
130	Arkansas Nat Gas	15¾	15	15
85	Arkansas N Gas A	16	15⅜	15⅜
1	Asso Dye & Print	12	12	12
4	Asso El Ind Ltd	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝
28	Asso Gas & El	59⅜	58¾	59
54	Asso G&E deb rts	14⅜	14	14
4	Asso Rayon pf	66	65⅛	65⅛
2	Atl Cst Fish	52⅞	52	52
4	Autom Vot Mach	9	8¾	8¾
12	Aut Vot Mch cvt	19½	18½	18½
9	Aviation Corp	18	17⅞	17⅞
1	Avia Corp Am	63½	63½	63½
2	Aviation Credit	17	17	17
1	Bell Aircraft vtc	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
2	Bendix	200	197	200
1	Bliss Co	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞
2	Budd (E G) Mfg	19½	19¼	19½
13	Buff Niag E Pw	127	126	126
15	Buff N E Pw A	126	126	126
2	Buff N & E Pw pf	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝
1	Bulova Watch	31¾	31¾	31¾
3	Burm Corp Ltd	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
3	Burroughs Add M	64	⅝64⅝	64⅝
2	Butler Bros	306	306	306
8	Blaw Knox	53	52	52
1	Ceco Mfg	52¾	52¾	52¾
4	Cent West	129	125	129
5	Comm Util B	52⅝	52½	52½
2	Cons Cigar war	4½	4½	4½
125	Cent States El n	81¾	80	80
4	Cen St E C pf n	200	195¼	200
1	City Radio	35	35	35
14	CAM Co vtc	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
2	CAM Co pf	14⅞	13	14⅞
1	Campbell Wyant	46	46	46
5	Can Marc Wirels	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
1	Carib Syn new	3¾	3¾	3¾
1	Cent Pub Ser A	46½	46½	46½
1	Cen St E cvt pf	349¾	349¾	349¾
2	Cen St El pf ex-w	90⅞	90	90⅞
6	Centrifugal Pipe	5⅝	5½	5⅝
4	Checker Cab	70	69	70
530	Cities Service	44¼	43½	43½
6	Colombian Syndi	1¼	1¼	1¼
1	Colon Oil	8¼	8¼	8¼
4	Columbia Picture	34	33¼	33⅞
1	Comwealth Edison	340	340	340
485	Comwlth & So	29½	29	29¼
188	Comwlth & So war	11⅝	11⅜	11½
2	Comstock Tun new	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
4	Cons Aircraft	214⅞	214¾	214⅝
3	Cons Dairy Prod n	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞
8	Cons Film Ind	21¼	21	21¼
24	Cons G & El Balt	145¾	142½	144½
8	Cons Instrument	20	19⅛	19⅛
2	Cons Laundry Crp	16½	16¼	16½
4	Cons Ret Stores	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛
2	Cont Diamond	38½	38	38½
5	Cont Oil vtc	18⅝	18½	18½
1	Cooper Bess pf	40	40	40
18	Cosden Oil	90⅞	89½	89½
10	Cresson Gold	⅝	⅝	⅝
5	Curtiss Wright	29⅛	29	29
2	Cutiss Wright A	36¾	36¾	36¾
8	Curtiss Wright war	10	10	10
1	Curtiss Airports ct	37	37	37
5	Curtiss Flying	11	10¾	10¾
5	Curtiss Reid Air pf	22½	22½	22½
12	Daniel Reeves	39	38	39
1	Davega Inc	36	36	36
18	Dayton Airplane	24¼	23½	23½
†125	Deere & Co	609½	605	605
4	De Forest Radio	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝
1	Derby Oil	8¾	8¾	8¾
1	Doehler Die-Cast	30½	30½	30½
1	Dolores Esperanza	⅞	⅞	⅞
2	Dubilier Cond	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
4	Duke Power	234¾	230¼	234¾
1	Durant Mot	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
11	Det Aircraft	15	15	15
1	East Util A	27¾	27¾	27¾
18	East Sta Pow B	71	70	70¾
11	Eisler Elec	24½	24¼	24½
54	El Bond & Share	143½	141⅜	142½
168	El Bond & Sh rts	9½	9⅛	9¼
26	El Shareholders	64⅞	64½	64¾
31	Elec Sharehold pf	159¾	158¼	159¾
1	El Bond & S pf	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
15	Elec Invest	260¾	259	260¾
1	Eng P S war	44½	44½	44½
5	Evans Wallo Ld	16⅝	16⅜	16⅜
1	Fairchild Aviat	15	15	15
10	Falcon L Min	¼	¼	¼
1	Fandango Ltd	2¾	2¾	2¾
12	Federal Wat A	49½	49¼	49½
11	Fiat Corp	27½	27½	27½
2	Finan Invest	28½	28½	28½
1	Fire Assoc Phil	47¼	47¼	47¼
4	Fokker Aircraft	47	47	47
1	Foltis Fischer	31¼	31¼	31¼
1	Ford M Can A	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛
18	Ford Mot Ltd	17	16⅝	17
21	Fox Th A	25½	25½	25½
4	Frank Mfg Co	44⅛	44	44
†25	Franklin 7% pf	88¼	88¼	88¼
‡2	French Line	45½	45½	45½
35	Freshman Chas	11	10	10⅝
35	Gen Bak new	7½	7⅛	7⅛
1	Gen Bak pf	72¾	72¾	72¾
2	Gen Elec Eng rcts	13	13	13
34	Gen Realty & Util	36⅛	35½	36
5	Gen Realty&Ut pf	109¾	109	109¾
21	Globe Underwritrs	26	26	26
31	Golden Coin	1 1/16	1 1/16	1 1/16
11	Goldfield Cons	11/16	11/16	11/16
81	Goldman S Trad	117⅞	115⅞	116¾
12	Gold Seal Elec	20⅞	20⅛	20½
†20	Gt Atl & Pac new	400	400	400
2	Guardian Invest	8	8	8
11	Gen Theater ctf	32	32	32
1	Gerrard Co	26¾	26¾	26¾
4	Ground Gripper	41¾	41⅝	41⅝
1	Ground Gripper pf	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜
1	Guardian Fire	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞
6	Gulf Oil Corp Pa	186	185⅛	185⅛
9	Haygart Corp	71⅞	71⅛	71⅛
8	Hazeltine Corp	54	54	54
2	Hecla Min	18	18	18
9	Helena Rubinstein	18½	18¼	18½
2	Homaokla Oil	4	4	4
9	Hudson Bay M&S	16¾	16½	16½
6	Humble Oil&Ref	121⅜	121⅜	121⅜
2	Hygrade Food	37	37	37
9	Imp Oil Can new	9⅞	29⅝	29⅞
4	Ins C oNo Am	78⅜	77⅝	77⅜
14	Insurance Shares	24¼	24	24⅛
8	Intercon Petrol	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
24	Inter Proj new	31¼	31	31¼
1	Inter Util B	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
4	Inter Util war	7⅜	6⅞	7⅜
17	Inter Sup Pow	81⅝	80¼	80¼
1	Invest Equity	66⅞	66⅞	66⅞
8	Irving Air Chute	36½	34⅞	36½
1	Ital Superpower	20½	20½	20½
11	Johnson Motor	52	52	52
1	Jonas Naumburg	10	10	10
4	Keystone Aircraft	45	45	45
4	Kirby Pet	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
4	Kolster Brandes	5	5	5
1	Lake Superior	20	20	20
1	Lakey Fdy&Mach	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜
8	Lane Bryant	83⅞	83⅜	83⅞
1	Leonard Oil	5	5	5
1	Ley Co Fred T	66⅜	66⅜	66⅜
2	Libbey Ow Sh Gl	174	173	173
29	Lily Cup	26½	25¾	26½
9	Long Is Lt n	87¼	84⅝	87¼
4	MacMarr Stores	42¼	42¼	42¼
5	Magdalena Syndic	⅞	⅞	⅞
1	Marc Wireless E	18	18	18
180	Marconi Int Mar	31¾	31⅜	31¾
1	Marion Stm Shov	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞
4	Mavis Bottling Co	4⅝	4½	4½
34	May Flower Assoc	75⅞	74	74½
1	Memphis Nat Gas	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
9	Merchant Mfg	30½	29¾	29¾
1	Merrit Chap&Scott	31½	31½	31½
9	Metal Min	19	19	19
8	Murray rts	19⅜	17⅞	18¼
1	Middle West Util	360	360	360
9	Mid W Util 6%pf	116¼	114⅞	116¼
4	Midland E cvt pf	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞
9	Miller & Sons	34¾	34½	34½
28	Miss Kan P Line	30⅜	30½	30⅜
1	Mock Judson	40¼	40¼	40¼
28	Mohawk & Hud P	110⅞	106⅜	110
4	Mohawk & Hud w	88	86	87⅛
†25	Mohawk Hud 1pf	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
†50	Midwest Util P pf	129	129	129
2	Moto Meter Gauge	26⅝	26½	26½
1	Nat Aaviation	68⅞	68⅞	68⅞
9	Nat Container	29¼	29	29
8	Nat Container pf	29½	29	29⅜
91	Nat Elec Pw A	50½	68¼	50
19	Nat Family St	36¼	36⅜	36⅞
9	Nat Fuel & Gas	39¼	39	39
25	Nat Pub Serv A	39⅞	39⅜	39⅞
1	Nat Pub Serv B	39⅛	39¼	39⅛
9	Nat Sugar Ref nw	44	43⅞	44
6	Nat Thea Sup	22½	22	22
950	Niag Hud Pw wi	30⅜	29½	30
110	Niag Hud A war	9⅝	9¼	9⅜
7	Niag Hud P B war	82¼	80⅝	81½
3	Newmont Min	208	208	208
1	New York Invest	41¼	41¼	41¼
1	New York Pet	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
25	N Tel 6½% pf	111¾	111¾	111¾
19	Niagara Shares	74¼	69⅞	71¾
1	Niles Bem Pond	55⅜	55⅜	55⅜
5	Noranda Mines	58	58	58
7	No Am Av Inc	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
3	No Am Util Sec	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞
12	No Cent Tex	13⅜	13	13⅜
7	No States Pow A	219⅜	216	216
24	Northeast Pow	84⅝	82	84
1	Northeastern rcts	79	79	79
1	Ohio Oil	70¼	70¼	70¼
10	Procter & Gam n wi	92	91	92⅛
4	Pacific West Oil	16	16	16
5	Packard Mo new	26¾	26½	26¾
2	Pandem Oil	1½	1½	1½
11	Pantepec Oil Ven	6¼	6¼	6¼
1	Penn Gas&El A	23	23	23
260	Pennroad Corp	29⅞	29½	29⅞
1	Penn Wat & Pow	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
3	Peo Lt&Pow A	54	53½	54
1	Perryman El	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
3	Petroleum Co	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜
3	Pilot Radio Tube	28⅛	22⅞	22⅞
6	Pitney Bowes new	25⅞	25⅞	25½
19	Prudential Invest	32⅝	32¼	32½
2	Rainbow L Prd A	31½	31	31½
2	Rep Mot Track ctf	1¾	1¾	1¾
1	Rainbow B	16	16	16
1	Raybestos Man	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛
3	Railwy Lt sec co	113	111	113
2	Reiter Foster	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
1	Repetti Candy	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
9	Roan Ant Cop	52⅛	50⅞	52⅛
2	Rochester C Pwr	47¼	47¼	47¼
2	Ross Stores	6	6	6
3	Safe T Stat cod	25	24½	24½
26	St Regis Paper	196	195	195
9	Selected Indust	25	24¾	25
5	Selected Ind 1 pd	96¾	96½	96¾
2	Sentry Saf Cont	22⅜	22	22⅜
12	Servel Inc vtc	18¾	18¾	18¾
6	Shattuck Denn	16	15¾	15⅞
1	Sheaffer Pen	58¾	58¾	58¾
4	Silica G Corp vtc	36½	36½	36½
1	Singer Mfg Ltd	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
3	Siuaheast Pow&Lt	123½	123½	123½
1	So Cal Ed C pf	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞
2	So Colo Pow A	28¼	28¼	28¼
3	Stand Invest	46	46	46
33	Stand Indiana	55½	54⅜	54⅜
1	Stand Oil Ken	37	37	37
2	Stand Oil Neb	47¾	47¾	47¾
16	Stand Pow&Lt	120	109½	120
5	Stand P&Lt pf	100	100	100
4	Stand Steel Prop	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝
3	Starrett Corp	30½	30½	30½
5	Stein Cosmetics	20⅞	20¾	20⅞
6	South Corpn	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛
6	Southwest Gas Util	15	15	15
135	Stand Brands	39	38¼	38¼
1	Strauss Roth St	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛
1	Stand Invest pf	100	100	100
12	Stone & Web	154⅞	153⅞	154
1	Swift Int	33½	33½	33½
5	Taggert Corp	51	50¼	51
†1	Tampa El	89⅜	89¾	89⅜
4	Teck Hugh Gold	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
2	Thermold Co	31⅛	31	31
10	Third Nat Invest	61	59	60¾
1	Thompson Prod A	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞
1	Thomp Starrett pf	52½	52½	52½
1	Tonopah Mining	3	3	3
1	Transamer Corp	136⅛	136⅛	136⅛
6	Transcont Air Tr	26⅜	25⅜	26?
1	Trans Lux Day P	11	11	11
1	Travel Air Co	48	48	48
65	Tri Cont Corp	39¾	39⅝	39¾
3	Thi Cront Corp pf	106	106	106
1	Triplex Saf Glass	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
†60	Tubize Art S B ctf	390	380	390
2	Union Am Invest	63	63	63
61	United Gas	27⅞	27½	27¾
8	Unit Gas Imp	297	296	296
213	Un Gas Imp rts	3⅞	3¾	3¾
131	Un Lt & Pow A	54⅝	53	54½
1	Uni Lt&Pow B nw	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞
4	Un Piece Dye Wks	34⅛	34⅛	34⅜
1	U S Finishing	160	160	160
21	U S Foil B	69⅜	67½	67½
24	U S Freight new	100⅞	99½	100
1	U S Gypsum	71⅜	71⅜	71⅜
2	U S Lines	18	18	18
1	United Stores A	45¼	45¼	45¼
1	Unit Stores pf	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛
6	United Verde Ext	16	16	16
3	Unity Gold Min	1¼	1¼	1¼
10	Un Lt&Pow pf cv	116	115	116
1	Uni Pow Ga	45	45	45
12	U S Finishing N	55¼	55	55¼
35	U S Freight rts	1¾	1⅝	1¾
31	Util Equit	32⅞	32½	32¾
86	Util Power	33	32	33
3	Util Pow&Lt B ctf	51	49¼	51
25	Utility & Indust	38⅜	38	38
10	Utility&Indust pf	41⅞	40	40
2	Vacuum Oil	120⅛	120⅛	120⅛
5	Van Camp Packing	24½	24½	24½
2	Venezuelan Pet	3¾	3¾	3¾
5	Vick Finance	15⅞	15¼	15¼
2	Watson (JW) C	3	2⅞	2⅞
4	West Air Exp	73¼	70	73¼
1	White Sew Ma rts	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
2	Wildar Food Prod	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛
3	Zonite Prod	34¼	34⅛	34⅛

DOMESTIC BONDS

(Sales in $1000)

2	Alabama Pow 5 '56	100	100	100
10	Aluminum C 5 '52	100⅝	100½	100½
2	Am G&E 5 '28	94	94	94
5	Am Seat 6s '36	86½	86¼	86¼
3	Appalach P 5s '56	94	94	94
19	Asso G&E 5½ '77	119	116½	118½
25	Asso G&E 4½ '48	149½	148⅛	149⅛
19	Asso Sim H 6½ '33	86½	86½	86½
20	Asso A Util 5½ '44	112	110⅝	110⅝
1	Beacon Oil 6'36ww	123	123	123
31	Cent St El 5 '48	88	87½	88
5	Den&SLake 6s '60	70	70	70
11	El P NG 6½s '43	111	111	111
2	Firestone T 5s '42	95¼	95¼	95¼
6	Fla P&L 5s '54	84⅜	84⅜	84⅜
17	Fed Wat 5½s '54	102	102	102
1	Gatineau P 5s '56	93¼	93¼	93¼
5	Gen In Al 6½s '44	103	103	103
4	Gulf O P 5s '47	99¾	99¾	99¾
35	Gulf St Ut 5s '56	93¾	93¼	93¼
3	Hous G G 6½s '43	80½	80½	80½
1	Ill P&L 5½s '57	91	91	91
2	Indep O 6s '39	108¾	108	108¾
10	Ind P&L 5s '57	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
5	Inter P 5s '57	88½	88½	88½
1	Invest Co 5s '47	103¾	103¾	103¾
5	Kelvinator 6s '36	73	73	73
2	Kop G & C 5s '47	93⅞	93¾	93⅞
2	Leh PS 6s A2026	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
3	La P&L 5s '57	91⅛	91	91
3	Man Pow 5½s '51	98¼	98	98
21	Mass G 5½s '46	102	101¾	101¾
1	McCord Rad 6s '43	93¼	93¼	93¼
1	Met Ed 4½s '68	94	94	94
6	Mont L&P 5s '51	99¼	99¼	99¼
1	Mor & Co 7½s '30	100	100	100
3	Nat P&L 6s 2026	102½	102½	102½
9	NY P&L 4½ '67	91	90⅝	91
3	Nor St P 6½'33	102	101¾	101¾
1	Ohio P 4½ D '56	89¾	89¾	89¾
4	Pac W O 6½s '43	95	95	95
1	Penn O E 5½'59B	91	91	91
2	Peop L&P 5s '79	94¾	94	94¾
14	Poor & Co 6s '39	114⅛	110	114⅛
10	Richfield O 6s '44	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
2	Roch Cen Pr 5s'53	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝
4	San An P S 5s '58	93	92¾	92¾
1	Scripps 5½s '43	94½	94½	94½
1	Shawsheen 7s '31	94	94	94
11	SEP & L 6s 2025	102¾	102½	102½
25	So Cal Ed 5s '52	99¾	99¾	99¾
12	So Cal Gas 5s '37	92	92	92
1	Staley Mfg 6s '42	98¼	98¼	98¼
6	Stand P&L 6s '37	97	96⅞	96⅞
6	Thermoid Co 6s'34	100	99⅞	99⅞
10	Ulen & Co 6½s '36	100	100	100
1	US Rub 6½ '30	99	99	99
5	US Rub 6½ '41	98	98	98
1	US Rub 6½ '32	97	97	97
75	Util Pow&Lt 5 '59	94⅞	94¼	94¼
10	West Pow 5½ '57	179	174	179

FOREIGN BONDS

1	Abitibi Pow 5s '53	83⅞	83¾	83¾
1	Ag Mg Bk 7s '46	95	95	95
1	Bu Air Pr7½s'47	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	Bu Air Pr 7s '52	101¼	101¼	101¼
5	Cen Pr Bk 5½s'37	85	85	85
5	Erc Ma El 6½s '53	84	84	84
9	Hambrg El 5½s'38	82	82	82
2	Isarco Hy El 7s '52	89⅛	89⅛	89⅛
1	Jug Sl Mg Bk 7s'57	77	77	77
6	Russ6½sctfsNC'19	13½	13½	13½
1	Saarbrueck 7s '35	99½	99½	99½
13	Stinnes 7s '36 ww	93⅜	93¼	93¼
1	UnStlWks6½s'47A	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛

†Actual sales. ‡Ex-dividend.

DIVIDENDS

Jones & Laughlin Corp. declared an extra dividend of $1 and the regular quarterly dividend of $1.25 on the common, both payable Sept. 2 to stock of record Aug. 13, and the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 13. A similar extra of $1 on the common was paid June 1.

S. D. Warren Co., paper manufacturers, declared a quarterly dividend of $1.75 a share on the common stock, payable Aug. 15 to stock of record July 31. The stock is thus established on a $7 annual basis, compared with $6, the rate inaugurated with the initial dividend of $1.50 three months ago.

Poor & Co. declared the quarterly dividend of 50 cents each on Class A and B common, placing the stocks on a $2 annual dividend basis, compared with $1.50 previously. Dividends are payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 15.

Brooklyn Edison Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of $2, payable Sept. 3 to stock of record Aug. 9.

Will & Baumer Candle Co. declared the regular dividends of 10 cents on the common, payable Aug. 15 to stock of record Aug. 1, and $2 on the preferred, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 16.

Colorado Fuel & Iron Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of $2 on the preferred, payable Aug. 26 to stock of record Aug. 10.

Merrimack Mfg. Co. declared a dividend of $3 a share on the common and the regular semi-annual dividend of $2.50 on the preferred, both payable Aug. 31 to stock of record July 24.

Fairbanks, Morse & Co. declared the regular quarterly dividends of 75 cents on the common, payable Sept. 30 to stock of record Sept. 12, and $1 on the preferred, payable Aug. 31 to stock of record Aug. 12.

Worthington Pump & Machinery Corporation resumed dividends on the preferred stocks with quarterly payments of 1½ per cent on the class B and 1¾ per cent on the class A. In addition, special dividends of the same amounts were authorized on both preferred stocks to apply against accumulations. All are payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 10.

RADIO-AVIATION

When the Eagle Laughs at Man

PLAYING tag with a bald eagle in midair over Lake Washington was the recent experience of one of the aviators attached to the Naval Air Station at Sand Point in Seattle.

Shortly after taking off from the landing field, the aviator noticed the giant bird coasting near and started toward him. The feathered sailor seemed to sense a sporting challenge and dashed away at high speed. In actual velocity his wings were not equal to the power of the spinning motors. The pursuing plane was almost upon him, when the eagle shot head downward 100 feet, and his pursuer, unable to follow the quick turn, was outmaneuvered.

Coasting easily within range, the bird eyed the airplane with a defiant triumph, seeming to say, "Try it again." And try it again the aviator did, and repeatedly, only to be outwitted each time, proving that at least in the present age the eagle is entitled to keep his title of king of the air. Finally the bird grew tired of the fun and flew away.

While the air pilot was telling a Monitor representative the story of the eagle a swallow was flying near by with all its noted grace and skill, rising, falling, turning, dipping. "The time is not far away," he declared, "when we will fly like that. A plane is bound to be built with devices enabling the flier to dip and turn in just that fashion."

The Dialer's Guide

Features are followed by name of sponsors and network used in parentheses. "CBS" is Columbia Broadcasting System. "WJZ Chain," "WEAF Chain," "Chicago Studio," and "Pacific" are the four general networks of the National Broadcasting Company. These designations are followed by "transcontinental" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. If only single station is used, its call letters will be given. All time specified is eastern daylight except Pacific and Chicago Studio network features, which are given in their respective times.

FOR SUNDAY, JULY 28

Concert Artists

Godfrey Ludlow, violinist (WJZ Chain). Sonata of Sjogren, Swedish organist and composer. 4 p. m.

American Singers; Arcadie Birkenholtz, violinist (WJZ Chain). 7:05 p. m.

Miss Amelia Da Prato, soprano (Atwater Kent—WEAF Chain transcontinental). Second prize winner in 1927 Atwater Kent National audition. 9:15 p. m.

Alfred San Malo, violinist (Baldwin—WJZ Chain). Panaman of European experience shares program with quartet of Welsh singers. 9:45 p. m.

Antoine de Vally, tenor (NBC Pacific). Belgian singer created rôle of Azael in Debussy's "L'Enfant Prodigue," under M. Debussy's personal direction in 1912. Woodwind quintet additional featured unit. Two periods, 1:30 to 2:20, 3 to 4:15 p. m.

Vocal and Instrumental

Milady's Musicians (WEAF Chain). The atmosphere of powdered wig and hoopskirt. 2:30 p. m.

Maestro's Hour (WJZ Chain). Operatic aria and master works. 4:30 p. m.

Vocal Ensembles

The Pilgrims (WJZ). Sixteenth century music by mixed sextet. 1:30 p. m.

All-Beethoven Program (CBS). Quite unusual program of religious music of the great master, since we more commonly associate great symphonies with him. 4 p. m.

"When Shadows Lengthen" (WEAF Chain). Restful melodies by mixed quartet. 5:30 p. m.

"In the Time of Roses" (WEAF Chain). Feminine chorus. 7 p. m.

Mixed Quartet (Enna Jettick-WJZ Chain). A little nonsense—"Three Blind Mice." 8 p. m. NBC Pacific program, 7:45 p. m.

"Tone Pictures" (WJZ Chain). Choristers and Lew White, organist. 9:15 p. m.

Russian Cathedral Choir (WEAF Chain). Little-known compositions of famous Russian composers. 11:30 p. m.

Light Opera

"Miss Dolly Dollars" (WJZ Chain). American wealth and impoverished nobility. 10:15 p. m.

Orchestral and Instrumental

Riviera String Quartet (WEAF Chain). Beethoven's "String Quartet, No. 1," evidently his first. 3:30 p. m.

Symphonic Program (CBS). Arabian Nights atmosphere in "Kalander Prince," from Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Scheherazade." 3 p. m.

Request Program (Whittall—WJZ Chain transcontinental). Mendelssohn's "Fingal's Cave Overture" leads the list. 6:30 p. m.

Sam Herman, xylophonist. (WEAF Chain). 11:15 p. m.

"Vibrant Melodies" (WJZ Chain). Rasbach's "Trees" by vibraphone and strings. 11:45 p. m.

Characteristic Music

"Echoes of the Orient" (WEAF Chain). Sven von Hallberg, director-guitarist. 6 p. m.

"Around the Samovar" (CBS). Two beautiful love poems by Zinaida Nicolina, soprano. 10:30 p. m.

Theatrical Presentations

Beal Hober, lyric soprano (WEAF Chain). Oratorio and lieder singer in Capitol program. 7:35 p. m.

Theater of the Air (Majestic-CBS transcontinental). Seger Ellis, featured vocalist. 9 p. m.

Dramatic Sketches

"Treasure Island" (WJZ Chain). Serially presented Stevenson story. 7:30 p. m.

Clyde Fitch's "Beau Brummel" (WJZ Chain transcontinental). The dandy of the court of George III, whose name has gotten into the language. 8:15 p. m.

"Arabesque" (CBS). Ancient Chinese mystery with real Chinese orchestra. 10 p. m.

Rhythmic Music

Champions (Studebaker—WJZ Chain). Symphonic arrangement of Fritz Kreisler's "Old Refrain." 10:15 p. m.

FOR MONDAY, JULY 29

Theatrical Presentation

William "Wee Willie" Robyn, tenor (WJZ Chain). Tenor whose voice does not belie his stature, however, in Roxy program 7:30 p. m.

Vocal and Instrumental

"The Voice of Firestone" (Firestone—WEAF Chain). Baur-De Leath-Mariani. 8 p. m. NBC Pacific program, 9 p. m.

Gypsies (A&P—WEAF Chain). Preponderance of Spanish and French composers. 8:30 p. m.

Fannie Hurst's Favorites (Edison—WJZ Chain transcontinental). Her choice should prove interesting if you have read the poignant "Humoresque." 9 p. m.

"Moment Musical" (WJZ Chain). Caroline Andrews, soprano; Philip Steele, baritone. 10 p. m.

"Let Us Join the Ladies" (WEAF Chain transcontinental). All-feminine. 10 p. m.

Slumber Hour (KSL, KOA). Harold Spaulding, soloist. 10 p. m.

Grand Opera

Grand Opera Concert (CBS). "Carmen" and "Rigoletto" aria. 8 p. m.

Orchestral

Slumber Music (WJZ Chain). 11 p. m.

Rudy Seiger's Symphonists (Shell—NBC Pacific). Featured flute and French horn duet. 8 p. m.

Characteristic Music

South Sea Islanders (WJZ Chain). 7:05 p. m.

White House Concert (Dwinell—Wright—WJZ Chain). Scandinavia. 8:30 p. m.

Plantation Echoes (KSL, KOA). 9:30 p. m.

Rhythmic Music

Couriers (Ceco—CBS). Mr. Burbig's humorous allusion to John McGraw's famous baseball team last week was a "circuit clout." 8:30 p. m.

Grace Hayes, vaudevillian and musical comedy star (General Motors—WEAF Chain transcontinental). 9:30 p. m.

"In Danceland" (KHQ, KGW, KOMO). Henry Starr, "hot spot of radio," soloist. 7 p. m.

Sound in Miniature

Because the complete picture of a radio dramatic production must be conveyed to the audience through the single faculty of hearing, NBC directors are continually striving for original and ingenious stage effects to improve the realism of their shows.

When the dramatic story of Connecticut's "Charter Oak" was radiocast recently, the actors of Soconyland reproduced the strident scratching of a quill pen on paper as one of the realistic effects. Colonel Bligh, pompous and indignant, was altering a royal order which was to give him possession of the colonial charter of Connecticut. While he wrote, the sound of his quill was sent to listeners over an adjoining microphone. The "quill" was a common pin, scratching capital flourishes and crossing "t's" on a piece of paper.

NEW TOWN TO ARISE ABOUT LUMBER MILL

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EUGENE, Ore.—A new and up-to-date town of 200 homes, to house the population that will reside near the site of a $4,000,000 lumber mill about two miles from Burns, Ore., will be constructed this summer, it is announced.

The site has already been zoned for business, residential and industrial property. All water mains, telephone and power lines will be placed in alleys so that streets may be kept free.

Band-Pass Filter Tuning

By VOLNEY D. HURD

IT TOOK several years to make the radio industry realize the importance of better audio and speakers from back in 1923, when there was little industry to do the realizing. Finally tonal development work started, and improved audio amplifiers, power tubes and speakers rewarded the searchers after quality.

In 1925 some activity was started about band-pass filters, on the basis that the R. F. end of a radio receiver might also be contributing something to the distortion of radio reception. As in speakers and amplifiers, this idea has taken some time to filter through, but the present trade show sees this latest trend in radio refinements taking some definite footsteps.

Among the manufacturers presenting receivers this year which incorporate in varying degree the band-pass idea are Silver, Ware, Fada, Grebe, and Sparton. There are perhaps a few others, but if so they are hiding their light under a bushel and any information about them is conspicuous in its absence.

Sparton uses a four circuit tuned filter, followed by an untuned amplifier. Silver Marshall uses a pair of coupled circuits between the first and second tubes followed by two transformer coupling units. The line-up is as follows: First tube, untuned input resonated to aid the higher wavelengths; a tuned grid band-pass filter feeding into a second tube, a transformer coupling this to the third and a transformer coupling the third to the detector. Shield grid tubes are used for both R. F. and detection. The result is a sensitive set using only a mesh screen one foot by two for an antenna and maintaining excellent quality due to the band-pass filter action which keeps in the high notes.

The coupling between two tuned circuits to obtain the right filter effect has usually been the stickler in filter design. In the Silver job this is accomplished by two small coils in series with the low potential side of the two untuned circuits which are wound together on a small spool shielding from the two coils and their tuning condensers which are also shielded from one another.

No doubt this circuit will be the general application of band-pass filters in forthcoming designs and for this reason we have gone into it in detail. It is inexpensive and simple to build and in addition to giving better tone quality gives much more selectivity than can be obtained with only four straight transformer coupled tuned circuits.

Fada had worked out a very interesting application of the band-pass filter applied to the antenna or input circuit. Its method of automatically providing correct coupling at all frequencies is an interesting theory which will be treated at length in a future article.

Shield grid tubes are now so much in the limelight that anything else pales into insignificance. But there is a good chance of band-pass filters being the next step when the furore about the tubes has subsided.

Fruit Cup Suggestions

HEAR Ida Bailey Allen, President of the National Radio Home-Makers Club, broadcast this recipe for The American Sugar Refining Co. at 11 o'clock tomorrow morning, Daylight Saving Time, over Station WNAC.

"Sweeten it with Domino"

American Sugar Refining Company

Washington Air Notes

Washington

WITH more than 900 airports under construction or proposed, usually by municipalities, the aeronautics branch of the Department of Commerce is not letting up in its campaign for more and better landing fields. The gathering of commercial organization secretaries held here in connection with the recent annual meeting of the United States Chamber of Commerce was told by both William P. MacCracken, Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Aeronautics, and W. Irving Glover, Third Assistant Postmaster General, that local airports still constituted a primary need of aviation. The secretaries were urged to develop their home airports along model lines or begin campaigning for airports when none have yet been projected.

Luft Hansa Progresses

Reports received in Washington from the Trade Commissioner at Hamburg, James T. Scott, indicate that the German Luft Hansa's air traffic continued to thrive during 1928. In passenger, freight and mail carrying, this company is the largest air transport operator in the world. Last year it flew 111,515 passengers, a gain of about 8500 over the preceding year. Its planes flew 10,218,000 kilometers, compared with 9,208,000 in 1927. Its freight-carrying increased about 60 per cent over the year before, amounting to about 1,023,000 kilograms.

American Aviation Flag

An American aviation flag to be flown on American-owned aircraft is proposed in a bill introduced in Congress by Representative Crail of Los Angeles. The flag would consist of a sky-blue field with a bronze American eagle emblazoned thereon. The eagle would hold in its talons an airplane propeller and olive branch.

Planes Aid Ice-Bound Ships

Ice-locked ferries between Germany and the Scandinavian countries during March proved no great obstacle to travel, for recourse was immediately had to airplanes. The Deutsche Luft Hansa added more planes to its routes out of Templehof field, while army, navy and private planes were pressed into service in Denmark. Emergency calls for for more planes brought some into service from Holland and Sweden. The planes were also valuable in supplying ice-bound islands and ships with foods and other necessities.

Germany-Russia Airway

Resumption of air service on May 15 between Germany and Soviet Russia, via Latvia, is reported from Riga by Commercial Attaché Lee C. Morse. This line, which operates from Konigsberg to Leningrad, is owned by the German-Russian "Deruluft" air company. It uses the new type Junkers planes.

London-Vienna in 12 Hours

A report from Paris states that a 12-hour flight from Vienna to London is being planned as a regular service by a combination of British and German air transport interests. It is proposed that an air liner of the Imperial Airways shall leave Croydon airport every week day morning, and, flying by way of Brussels, connect at Cologne with a German ship that will fly directly to Vienna.

Canada Very Active

The De Havilland Aircraft Company of Canada, Ltd., a British firm, will establish an aircraft manufacturing plant on 70 acres of land purchased for factory and airport at Toronto, according to F. M. Rayburn, Assistant Trade Commissioner at Toronto. The first unit of the plant will have a capacity of 10 planes a week. De Havilland Moths are the first to go into production, and the larger types will be made upon demand.

Another report from Canada states that an air mail service will connect Toronto with Buffalo and Windsor, Ont., some time this summer.

Sound-Proofing Airplanes

Experiments are being carried on at the Bureau of Standards to provide a method of soundproofing airplane cabins. Various sheet materials, from wrapping paper to quarter-inch glass, are being used to obtain sound insulation as well as meet the weight and strength requirements. Flights are being made in the Bureau's laboratory plane in the tests. Results will be announced soon, says a statement from the bureau.

Four Graf Zeppelin Trips

Berlin reports from Assistant Trade Commissioner A. Douglas Cook say that the Graf Zeppelin will make four more flights this year, including two to America, one over eastern Germany and one to Vienna and other Austrian cities. Passengers are to be carried on all flights. The fare for the American trip is $2000 each way.

New York to Montreal

The Coastal Airways' New York to Albany service will shortly be extended to Lake George and Montreal, particularly to take advantage of the summer tourist traffic. There will be two flights daily, the morning flight from New York being extended to Montreal and the afternoon flight to Lake George.

The Listener Speaks

A DECADE or two of general interest in motion pictures has developed the faculty of rounding out the complete individuality of favorite players with the help of the imagination. The talkies have shown that some of these concepts are quite erroneous as far as the voice is concerned. Radio has given an equal opportunity for the imagination to do the same work—but on the foundation provided by the speech alone.

The director of the Freed Orchestradians period at 10:30 each Tuesday, through the WJZ transcontinental network, decided to test the truth of these mental pictures of some of the most popular radio entertainers. A group of these favorites were introduced in the program last Wednesday and listeners were invited to take pencil and paper and note the impression that each made upon them. These notes were to be sent to the sponsors, who will next announce the results of the experiment.

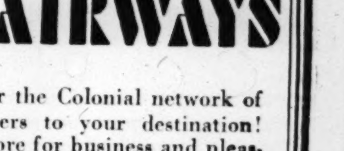
It is easier, of course, to picture the appearance of the owner of an expressive voice than it is to gain any correct idea of the author of written words. In the latter case it is difficult even to distinguish the sex of the writer. But it will be interesting to see just how many different descriptions are given to such a man as Major Bowes, for instance, whose very characteristic enunciation was first heard on the program.

Quite apart from the purpose of this radiocast, it contained interesting fare for all listeners. Besides the usual Freed entertainers—the orchestra, the Paul Sisters and Eddie Gail, various notabilities of the microphone were in evidence. Major Bowes introduced one of his "family"—Yascha Bunchuk, who expressed a hope that he would be judged more by his music than his voice.

Bob Sherwood, the veteran circus clown, spoke reminiscently and briefly, while John B. Kennedy of Colliers' talked at seemingly greater length upon the value of brevity. Erminie Calloway with characteristic song or two gave little material for a mental picture of herself. Jolly Bill and Jane were perhaps a little easier to visualize. But the biggest puzzle was George Frame Brown, who was as hard to dissociate from "Matt Thompkins" of "Real Folks" as was Bob Sherwood from the clown costume.

D. M.

Fly by



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News of FREEMASONRY

By DUDLEY WRIGHT

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

IT IS an old adage that records are made to be broken, and it is as well, perhaps, for Masonic benevolence that such is the case, because at each festival an effort is made to eclipse any records that may have been established. It is not always of course, that success attends the efforts, not from lack of desire but only from inability. One of the most useful funds in connection with Masonry in England is that of the Mark Benevolent Fund, which, although it is the smallest, covers fields not plowed by the other funds. It is not, in any way, a duplicate as regards its operations, of any other fund but may be said to supply their deficiencies. It is, therefore, pleasing to note that at the festival just held all previous records were broken as regards amount collected, number of stewards representing lodges and the collection made by the chairman's province. Major Cuthbert Leicester-Warren, Provincial Grand Master for Cheshire, was the happy chairman on this occasion and, naturally, he received hearty congratulation on the achievement.

* * *

The ramifications of the Mark Benevolent Fund are far-reaching. Annuities are provided both for men and women, children's school fees are paid and provision is made for their higher education, when such expense is justified by previous results and attainment, there is a convalescent fund and a fund for assisting any brethren in distress. The great feature of the fund, however, is the speed with which the applications, when deserved, are granted. It is very seldom that more than two or three days elapse, between the application and the grant, all necessary investigations being made within that short interval.

* * *

It is now 16 years since La Grande Loge Nationale of France was established for the benefit of brethren who wished to belong to lodges where the Masonic tenets were in accordance with those of the Grand Lodges of the United Kingdom and the United States. Since that time, notwithstanding a temporary setback caused by the war, the jurisdiction has grown in a manner far exceeding the sanguine expectations of the founders and over 30 lodges are the daughters of the parent organization. Not long since a Chapter for Royal Arch Masons was founded which led to the desire for the formation of a Supreme Grand Chapter for France on the same lines as that of the Supreme Grand Chapter of England. This has also now been accomplished and a few days since one was established at Rue Rochechouart, Paris. Now that this has been definitely formed, it is expected that Royal Arch Masonry will make considerable progress, both in French and English-speaking chapters.

* * *

A movement is on foot to establish regular intervisitation between accredited representatives of the Grand Lodge of England and the various jurisdictions overseas. Many are of the opinion that by far too insular a view of Freemasonry is taken by many jurisdictions, England included. England set the pace a few years since by initiating visits to jurisdictions overseas, notably among which were the official visits paid by Sir Alfred Robbins to the Grand Lodges of the United States and, later, to South America. Then, after visits to Newfoundland and the Mediterranean, came the well-known visit of the Deputy Grand Master, Lord Cornwallis, with other Grand Lodge officers, including the present Lord Mayor of London, to India, Burma and Ceylon.

* * *

All these visits have done an immense amount of good and it is thought that they might well be extended and, indeed, form a regular part of the Masonic program. Australasia has taken up the scheme of cooperation and the various Australian jurisdictions meet annually in conference. At the last meeting they agreed unanimously to send to the Grand Lodge of England, asking for an official delegation to be sent out to the various Australian Grand Lodges. The Eastern Archipelago, also, is clamoring for an official visit from its parent. Canada, too, is asking for an official visit. Many others might be mentioned.

* * *

A striking article on this subject has just been written by John E. C. Stubbs, an officer of the Grand Lodge of England, who recently paid a visit to many jurisdictions while on a world tour. Also a Masonic club was formed on the vessel on which he traveled, composed in membership of Masons from many jurisdictions but the Americans, it may be stated, were in the majority. At this club, where a weekly meeting was held, the varying views of members were debated but, says the writer, the principal topic of the discussions was the need for greater fraternization and intervisitation and there was unanimous agreement that Freemasonry was not fulfilling its mission in this respect. Although Mr. Stubbs never attended a lodge meeting during the whole of his tour, yet, he says, that wherever he went the one cry of the Masons he met was "Come over and visit us."

* * *

The Order of the Secret Monitor has just been in conference at Harrogate. The object of this order is to emphasize in a particular and intimate manner the underlying tenet of brotherhood which is, of course, one of the bases of Freemasonry. A successor to Charles Edward Keyser, the Supreme Grand Ruler of the order, has been appointed in the person of Col. C. W. Napier-Clavering. There is every hope and evidence that the order has taken upon itself new vigor and will now rise above certain internal difficulties which had caused some discouragement among the members. The order is particularly strong in India and Australia but has more or less lapsed in America, whence it derived its origin.

* * *

One lodge in England which is doing much to increase friendship among the European nations is that of Helvetica. Its membership is composed of those of Swiss birth, and the proceedings of the lodge are conducted in the three languages used in that country—French, Italian and German. It receives visits frequently not only from Swiss Freemasons visiting England but from brethren of other nationalities.

* * *

Another company of the City of London has formed a Masonic Lodge which has been consecrated by the Grand Secretary, Sir Colville Smith. The livery company bears the name of the innholders, a relic of olden times, since none of the present members of the company can come under that designation. There cannot now be many of the livery companies of London which cannot claim the possession of a Masonic Lodge. If there are any, they can claim the City Livery Lodge as their possession, for membership in this lodge is limited to members of the various companies, with or without a lodge.

Mothers Get Aid for Their Babes

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Cook County is paying needy mothers $1,050,000 a year to take care of their children, and now has nearly 1500 families on its monthly payrolls. There is also a waiting list of nearly 900 families who are entitled to this aid, according to Mrs. M. F. McPartlin, head of the mother's pension division of the bureau of public welfare.

The department could use another million to advantage, not only to take care of the families waiting, but to increase the compensation of those now being helped, it is stated.

Only mothers who have children under 16 years of age are eligible to receive pensions. They may be widows, those who have been deserted for a year, or those whose husbands are incapacitated. The mother must have no relatives or older working children who could contribute income, and must be the beneficiary of no insurance and must have no money in the bank.

Usually the youngest child is awarded $25 a month, and the others $15 each. These are the maximum awards. How much the family needs is determined by investigators who estimate a budget for the family. Evidence is required that the children presented are actually those of the mothers bringing them in.

AIR PARCEL SERVICE BOUGHT

NEW YORK—In connection with the formation of the new aviation company which will perform duties similar to those of the Railway Express Agency, it is understood Blair & Co., one of the organizers of the company, has purchased United Parcel Service for more than $1,000,000. It is further understood that the parcel service will be reorganized, refinanced and the name changed to United Air Express Service.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

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FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

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Charges 10%.
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SCARBOROUGH—Apartments with or without board; close to sea, park and gardens. MISS DODSWORTH, 102 North Marine Rd.

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DOUGLAS, Isle-of-Man—Cliff side, board residence, excellent catering, home comforts, minute sea. CORRIN, Castle Mona Ave.

EDINBURGH—Crescent Private Hotel, 6 Coates Crescent; close to Princes Street & station; garage; moderate. MRS. FORBES. Phone 22780.

EDINBURGH, Melville private hotel, 15 Melville Street, 2 minutes Princes Street and station. J. H. PARKHOUSE. Phone 21390.

ISLE OF MAN—Ideal spot for study and recreation; near station. MRS. QUAYLE, "The Elms," Sulby Glen.

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LIVERPOOL—Antrim Private Hotel
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Running water—hot and cold—
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JACK MONTGOMERY Phone: 5239

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Park 2478

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Cakes and Confectionery of Unrivalled Quality
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Real stone necklets and earrings
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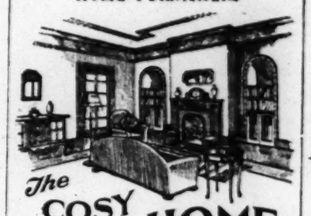

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(Continued)

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BOSTON, 21 St. Botolph St.—Pleasant, airy rooms at reasonable prices; car space if desired. Tel. Copley 4666-J.

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PRIVATE Colored chauffeur desires position; references. Address 12 Fairweather St., Roxbury, Mass. RAYMOND OSBORNE.

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(Continued)

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New Jersey

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New Jersey

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UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Pennsylvania

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(Continued)

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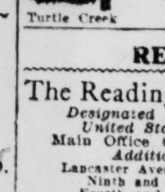

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UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Pennsylvania

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DAILY FEATURES

One Minute Biographies

Who: QUEEN LILIUOKALANI (Lē-lē-wō-kä-lä'nē)

Where: Hawaiian Islands.

When: Nineteenth to twentieth centuries.

Why famous: Eighth and last monarch of the group of the Hawaiian Islands. She was the sister of King Kalakaua, whom she succeeded in 1891. When her brother ascended the throne, Liliuokalani acquiesced in all his views. During his world tour of 1881 she became his able regent, having her own ideas as to the development of the islands, being familiar with the court procedure which was based upon that so dissimilar Court of St. James's. When she herself came to the throne, she duly took oath to support the Constitution of 1867, designed as it was to abolish personal rule and to place all power in the hands of a cabinet which would be responsible alone to the Legislature.

But the Queen was an autocrat at heart, and she did not keep her royal oath. Soon came trouble with the non-native population, at the close of the second year a popular uprising which resulted in the downfall of the monarchy. A committee of safety dethroned the Queen and imprisoned her in her own palace on a charge of conspiracy. The government buildings were seized and the provisional government sought recognition by the United States. It was received during the Administration of President Harrison, but withdrawn by President Cleveland, who desired to see the Queen reinstated. This the provisional government refused; so it all ended in 1898 when Hawaii became a territory of the United States.

After her brief rule of two years, the ex-Queen lived on for another 20 years. For the most part, she remained in semiregal state at her home in Honolulu. There her royal pose was sustained. Levees were held at which the same faithful friends attended, the same courtly chamberlain made the introductions. In the corner of the drawing room stood the royal standard. Outside was the same miraculously lovely world: sunshine on the coconut palms, the tinkle and strum of ukulele and guitar, soft voices lifted in songs which the Queen herself had composed. But there was no longer a Queen of Hawaii.

The Monitor Reader

These Questions Are Based on Material in the Last Issue. They Are Answered in Another Column in This Issue.

1. How can people overcome the "tight-throat" in order to speak musically? —*Educational Page* 20
2. How many of Mexico City's 1,000,000 residents have been attending performances during Mexico's long theater depression?—*Theatrical News* 20
3. What is the record steamship transatlantic crossing?—*Editorial* 20
4. How many telephone calls does the average person in the United States make?—*Odds and Ends* 20
5. What is the average salary of a buyer for a department store?—*Women's Enterprises* 20

Grade Yourself
What Is Your Percentage?

A Word a Day

Asbestos

Those who think of this word as a modern term will be interested to know that it is Greek in origin, and was applied as a name for the "unquenchable stone," a fabulous rock, the heat of which, when once kindled, was supposed to be unquenchable. Our use today is, of course, in the sense of "unburnable," but that which was "unquenchable" was supposed to be "incombustible"—that is, not destroyed by flame.

The Greek ἄσβεστος (asbestos) meant "unquenchable," and in the days of Pliny the same Latin form which we now use, asbestos, denoted a supposed vegetable rather than mineral product. We read that Charlemagne had a tablecloth of asbestos which was cleansed by being thrown into the fire.

Asbestos is a mineral of fibrous texture capable of being woven into an incombustible fabric. The separate filaments, silky and lustrous, are sometimes delicate and flexible, sometimes stiff and brittle. It varies in colors from white or gray to green, brown, red and black. It is used extensively to make fireproof articles, such as theater curtains, upholstery fabrics, firemen's clothing, paper, twine, flooring and roofing and the like.

The most important asbestos mines are in the province of Quebec, Can., although the United States, Russia, South Africa, Rhodesia, Italy, and Cyprus produce some.

The second syllable of as-bes'-tos is stressed. The first syllable may sound like *az*, but *as* as in pass is preferred; sound *e* as in test, *o* as in connect.

"Filaments of asbestos suffer no change in a moderate red heat."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed

A Quotation for Today

SHALLOW men believe in luck; strong men believe in cause and effect.—EMERSON

Odds and Ends

Tax Record

Manchester, N. Y., reports that every dollar on its tax bill this year has been collected. Incidentally, the collector is a woman, Mrs. Harriet Hayward.

Honors for the Prince

With the exception of the order of the Bath, all the British orders of knighthood have been bestowed on the Prince of Wales.

The British Woman

The average British woman weighs 110 pounds and is five feet two inches in height.

British Cyclists

There are approximately 6,000,000 cyclists in Great Britain.

At Segrave's Speed

A car traveling at the speed recorded when Major Segrave made his world record (231.36 miles per hour) would make the trip between Boston and Chicago in less than five hours.

French Aviation Merger

All French aviation lines will be placed under one management if merger negotiations now under way succeed.

Rural Free Delivery

Illinois leads the other states in the number of rural free delivery routes, having 2578.

Florida's Citrus Crop

In normal years it takes approximately 13,000,000 boxes to market Florida's citrus crop.

The Children's Corner

Albert Upper Joins the Garden Force

JUST off Boylston Street and bordering Boston Common is a thicket of bushes and high grass so shady and cool that if you bury your face deeply enough in it you would believe yourself far off in the country, except that you couldn't help hearing taxicabs and the other sounds of the city almost at your fingertips.

Few if any people know the spot, even though they hurry by so close that the leaves on the bushes stir with the breeze of their passing. Mr. Scroggins knows the spot well; has known it for years. On a hot summer

"Would You Like a Steady Position?" Said Mr. Scroggins to the Toad.

day he loves to go there and sit under the sheltering leaves with his little cane across his knees and his swingtails spread out behind him on the grass.

Today, Fib the chieftain of Boston Common sparrows, hopped about in the grass as Scroggins sat. Fib will hop even on the warmest of days. A stalk of burdock, thickly set with seeds, was getting a good deal of attention from Fib and the seeds were sliding down his tiny throat in quick succession. As he plucked away at the morsels on the stalk, it swayed up and down, making somewhat of a commotion in a small way. Mr. Scroggins watched his little friend and wished him well. For himself, he just had lunched. Finally, Fib cleaned up the burdock to his satisfaction and sat down under its broad leaves.

"You've done well," said someone at his elbow.

Fib squeaked in alarm, for the voice was not Mr. Scroggins's.

"Don't squeak—it's too warm," said Fib's unseen neighbor.

Instead of squeaking, Fib did a fairly good shriek, for a sparrow.

"What's the matter?" said Mr. Scroggins who, if it must be told, was just waking up from a doze.

"Nothing's the matter, Mr. Scroggins," said—not Fib, but the stranger. Mr. Scroggins is very skillful when it comes to dealing with strangers, and out of his long experience he said something which he often has found to bring good results:

"What's your name?"

No answer. Scroggins was not dismayed.

"Where are you and what are you doing there?" he said.

Fib at this moment made the great discovery. Sitting under a leaf close to the ground was a toad.

"Oh, Mr. Scroggins, here he is," said Fib.

Friend toad stuck out his head so Mr. Scroggins could see it. "Don't trouble to come over," said the toad. "It's a warm day."

"Thank you," said Mr. Scroggins.

"Not in the least," said the toad.

Fib was all aflutter and asked a dozen questions in quick succession, none of which was answered, but then it's all one to a sparrow chieftain.

Mr. Scroggins stood up, stretched a trifle, swung his cane and stepped over to the toad. He took off his hat.

"Would you like a steady position?" said Mr. Scroggins to the toad, placing his high hat over his heart.

"What is the position?" said the toad.

"Second assistant gardener," said Mr. Scroggins.

"Who is the assistant?" said the toad.

"I have that honor," said Mr. Scroggins, bowing.

"Who is the gardener?" said the toad.

"Mrs. Scroggins," said Mr. Scroggins, bowing twice, with a brief pause between.

"Where would I live?" said the toad.

"You would have the choice of several places," said Mr. Scroggins. "There's a nice place under a calendula or you might prefer a very desirable spot under a cabbage."

The toad hopped out.

Fib fluttered excitedly. "Oh, you're going to be the second assistant gardener," he said.

Friend Toad swelled with dignity. "I am the Second Assistant Gardener," he said.

"Before beginning your duties, will you tell me your name?" said Mr. Scroggins.

"With pleasure," he said. "We are twins, my brother and I. One of us slept high, the other low. I slept high, so I am Albert Upper. My brother slept low, so he is Albert Lower. But," and he began hopping away with Mr. Scroggins, "it might be more cordial if you called me Bert."

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Triangle Puzzle: Route 2 gives 29.

Brevities

Judge: It is now estimated that it costs about six cents a mile to run the average United States car. To run it some places, such as beyond a red light, the rate is slightly higher.

Detroit News: The primary cl. punning could look into the $500,000 merger of yeast and baking-powder firms, with a view to saying something about raising all that dough.

Passing Show: "An Englishman always keeps you at arm's length," says a foreign visitor. Evidently he hasn't traveled in one of our tubes yet.

Life: It's nice to drive through the country and see the farmer's front yards blooming with brightly colored sunflowers, hollyhocks and gasoline pumps.

Fruit Puzzle

A	N	R	R	Y	X	M
B	E	I	A	P	S	A
W	H	C	E	L	P	T
E	T	O	U	M	O	E
D	A	R	I	E	N	D
P	E	N	G	U	A	O
F	G	B	O	R	V	C

Find the Names of 20 Fruits by Moving One Square at a Time in Any Direction.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

What's in a Name

Tuskegee, Ala.

THE story of a kindness done and how it was returned is enshrined in the Christian names of Dr. Robert Robinson Taylor, well-known vice-principal of Tuskegee Institute.

"In the streets of Wilmington, N. C., in slavery days," said Dr. Taylor, "my father was appealed to for help by a penniless British sailor. He gave him 50 cents for a meal. A few weeks later, my father was surprised to find a gold coin among the few cents change given him after he had made a purchase. He looked up and found that he was being served by the sailor he had helped, who had got a job in the shop and was thus showing his appreciation.

"The two became fast friends. Not long after, my grandfather passed away, leaving some debts. Creditors threatened to seize my father and to sell him, as he had no legal status. But my father was resolved to sell his life dearly. He barricaded himself in his house, but early on the morning he expected that an attempt would be made to seize him, he heard a tapping outside.

"Looking out cautiously, he saw Robert Robinson, his English sailor friend. Holding up a bag, Robinson whispered: 'Take this. They want to sell you. Here's the money. Go and buy your freedom.'

"My father did so, and when I was born I was given the name of our benefactor."

Daughter of the Police

Stockholm, Sweden.

THERE is a young girl here who has as many "fathers" as there are policemen in the city.

This sounds rather strange, but the explanation is that Marie Olofsson's father was a policeman, and as he and his wife passed on when the child was very small, his comrades adopted the child jointly.

They raised a fund toward her education, and soon every man in the force kept a loving guard over Marie. Each year three policemen are appointed to act as foster fathers and to give her a good home and education.

In Lighter Vein

No Mistake

Employer (dictating an answer to letter from unknown correspondent, whose epistle gives no clue to age, race, gender, or marital condition): "Is Shirley a man's name or a woman's?"

Secretary: "It may be either."

Employer: "Dear 'it,' then?"

Secretary: "Why not 'Dear Shir'?" —*Christian Register.*

Pearson's

"Mummy, was that policeman ever a baby?"

"Yes, dear."

"Oo! I would love to see a baby policeman."

Explained

It was the day of the school concert, and the audience consisted mostly of proud parents, anxious to see their children perform.

No. 8 on the program was Master William Adams, who was going to recite. Striking a bold attitude, this young gentleman began as follows:

"Friends, Romans, countrymen, lend me your ears!"

At this point a mother turned to the woman sitting beside her, who, as it happened, was a neighbor.

"There, that's the Adams boy for you," she said tartly. "He wouldn't be his mother's son if he wasn't trying to borrow something."—*Answers.*

Good Families at Least

Mother: "We are going up to Uncle's farm for a visit."

Daughter: "Has Uncle any nice neighbors?"

Mother: "Oh, yes; I've often heard him speak highly of the Holsteins and the Guernseys." — *Youngstown Vindicator.*

Had Him Guessing

Spivvins was attending his first opera and was puzzled.

"Is she singing in English?" he whispered to his neighbor.

"How do you expect me to tell?" demanded the old-timer. "She's a soprano."—*American Legion Monthly.*

Not Too Many

Father: "Are there half fares for children?"

Conductor: "Yes, under 14."

Father: "That's all right. I've only five."—*Pearson's.*

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 24, 1929

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

The Multiplying Forces of Peace

THE world may not yet be well and safely out of the Manchurian woods. There is still opportunity for some rash and impulsive act on the part of a Chinese or Russian subaltern on the Amur to touch off the explosives of war. Yet it is not too soon to call attention to the multiplicity of forces for the maintenance of peace that have intervened, or stand ready to intervene, for the avoidance of war. Twenty years ago none of them existed; hardly, indeed, had any been thought of.

It was an act of notable courage for Secretary Stimson, at his own initiative, so well-informed persons assert, to intervene for the staying of the quarrel. The essence of diplomacy is timidity, and there are few diplomatists who would have taken such a risk. But it must be borne in mind that Secretary Stimson had a brand new diplomatic weapon to brandish. The existence of the Paris peace pact, and the fact that both Russia and China were signatories thereto, gave him the opportunity which he so shrewdly seized. Were they, when the ink was scarcely dry on the instrument, to violate it? Did no decent respect for the opinions of the other sixty, or more, signatories find place in the chancelleries of Russia and China? Had the memory of what happened not so long ago when a treaty was declared to be a mere scrap of paper died out? The mere hint from the Secretary of State of the United States gave pause to the quarreling peoples, and was swiftly followed by the adhesion of France, Germany and Japan. No threats were made. The Paris pact contains no sanctions. Its force is moral only. But it seems to work.

And while the armies facing each other are held thus in leash, the other forces of peace come crowding into the arena. The League of Nations is alert, ready for action upon appeal. China, a member, is reported to be on the point of laying its case before that body. This will insure a searching inquiry into the basic causes of the controversy. And the fact that the Paris pact has for the moment checked actual hostilities causes the League officials to see the need for a closer relationship with the pact. That instrument says for its signatories, "We will not go to war," but makes provision neither for enforcing that promise nor for the settlement of the questions for which war is no longer the accepted determinant. The League possesses the arbitral and judicial machinery for enforcing delay upon disputants, while the Permanent Court of International Justice offers the tribunal to which may be referred those controversies for which hitherto the sword has served as the only arbiter.

It is a different world today from that which was stampeded into suicidal conflict fifteen years ago. How different might have been its history had British, French and German Secretaries of State been able to notify Austria when her provocative ultimatum was given to the world that she was pledged to the renunciation of war, and that violation of that pledge could not be looked upon with indifference by the civilized world? What might not humanity have been spared had a League of Nations been able in 1914 to warn Austria that aggression on her part would lead to an economic blockade and the refusal of supplies of any sort? How vastly cheaper in the end it would have been if, instead of France, Russia and Great Britain rushing instantly to Serbia's aid, and Germany with its unparalleled military strength encouraging Austria as an ally, the same nations had united in the demand that the controversy over the alleged Serbian conspiracies against the Austrian Empire be submitted to the Permanent Court of International Justice!

Not one of these methods or agencies for averting war existed in 1914. All are now being resorted to, that war may be averted in the Far East. If successful, as we thoroughly believe they will be, the world will have new reason to believe that the era of enduring peace has really dawned.

When Books Are Overdue

HOW long does it take to read a given book? That question presumably comes within the calculations of the lending departments of the public libraries, though many a borrower must have felt that the date for return stamped on the cover has strangely overrated his powers of absorbing the contents. It would seem that librarians are not unaware that not all of their readers are high-power speedsters, for a recent account in the Wilson Bulletin describes the successful experiment of the public library at West Hartford, Vt., in dispensing with all penalties for overdue books, allowing volumes, though nominally lent for two weeks, to be kept nearly a month overdue before dispatching a reminder.

Were it possible for libraries to adjust the period of the loan of the book exactly to the requirements of the reader, it may be doubted whether a rigid flat return rate of two weeks, perhaps with extension facilities to a month, would come anywhere near meeting the case. Much depends upon the length and contents of the book, as well as on the rapidity of its reader. The short and snappy modern novel will involve possibly a three-hour sitting, while a masterpiece of realism by some giant of fiction from Scandinavia may require as many months to absorb.

Again, some readers, like President Roosevelt or Roscoe Pound, can flick the eye across each page and pick out the salient points as surely as a speeding motorist notes the passing landmarks. Others can find more than the landmarks in the winding paths of a good book. Ambling leisurely through its pages, they can find enjoyment in the music of well-turned prose; they can find stimulating thought eddies lurking between the lines; they can find themselves transported to new and tranquil worlds far from the restless, industrialized life of the city. It may be a book of travel that leads them away through forest, lake and silent range, not to return in less than a five weeks' trip; it may be an Old World episodic novel inviting a leisurely reading that strings along ten weeks: it may be poetry that bids one read and reread for half a year till all the deeper thought has been extracted from its lines. How can such books give their full enjoyment when ticketed for return or renewal at the end of fourteen days?

It is true that when the rigid rule is eliminated, many and complex difficulties would follow. It is also true that the unfailing determination of librarians to give the public the best service in their power frequently succeeds in covering up the rigidity in an atmosphere of freedom and courtesy. But no one accustomed to use a public library can have failed to wonder at times if more latitude in lending could not be devised to meet the public needs, and if some system such as that essayed at West Hartford could not be adapted to the machinery for lending.

The Farm Board at Work

PROBABLY it is not strange that the farmers of the United States, having waited several years for the enactment of legislation designed to stabilize the industry in which they are engaged, should, with a relief measure at last operative, manifest some impatience because of inevitable and unavoidable delays. The undertaking of the Farm Board appointed by President Hoover is, however viewed, a stupendous one. Its powers are quite clearly defined, and beyond or outside of these it cannot lawfully go, no matter what the demands made upon it or the emergency which it is sought to meet. In the first place, it must be realized that the public moneys authorized by the act to be furnished to agriculture can only be supplied to aid the effective operation of co-operative associations which the farmers themselves must organize.

No subsidies or premiums are placed upon production by the law as finally passed. No artificial price equalization designed to correct unwisely caused economic conditions is provided for. Individually or collectively, the producers must continue to decide what crops they will plant. By agreement they may limit their acreage and decide upon the kind of crops to be produced. Not until the problem of marketing their surplus products is to be solved will the Federal Farm Board step in and supply, to co-operative organizations regularly formed and properly conducted, the funds needed to market the crops to the best advantage.

The history of the co-operative movement in agricultural countries should perhaps have convinced American farmers long ago that it is by co-operation alone that their major marketing problems can be solved. Now, under the provisions of the farm relief measure, they will be obliged, if the benefits of the plan are to be generally shared, to unite in groups and adhere to a plan designed to aid all alike.

It will be interesting to observe how generally or how unanimously the several groups unite to share a common benefit. Despite all that has been said to indicate the unhappy condition of American farmers, the fact remains that millions of them are forehanded and independent, both economically and financially. The attitude of these independent farmers will, in a measure, affect the operation of co-operative marketing associations, no matter to what extent the latter may be aided by the granting of government loans.

In a country as large as the United States, with staple seasonal crops maturing from early spring until late autumn, the financially equipped independent farmer will not be strongly inclined to pool his products with those of others similarly engaged who are not as fortunately situated as himself.

It is estimated that only one-third of the 6,000,000 farmers in the United States are now members of co-operative associations. From this it would appear that although the Farm Board is prepared to function according to the terms of the law under which power is granted to it, the first important step to be taken is one which the farmers themselves must take.

The One-Piece Suit for Men!

IN THE last analysis it is the one-piece suit that the men want. They are beginning to be a bit jealous of the women. A generation or two ago, when women fought against dress reform for the traditions of several centuries, when women's skirts were carpet sweepers and sidewalk cleaners, men had the most of the comforts of dress and women the discomforts. Apparently conditions have reversed themselves.

Nowadays women look over the bargain counters, pick out a piece of light cloth with four holes in it, hand the clerk $1.98 and take home a comfortable summer dress. And it looks well, too. What does the man do? He pokes around a lot of woolen goods and finally decides on one of those four-piece affairs that ought to last a couple of winters and two or three summers. He dons the knickerbockers, and a nice, warm pair of heavy, woolen stockings, guaranteed to start the perspiration at any temperature, slips his feet into a pair of brogans, puts on a coat and perhaps a vest, tops the ensemble with a cap that resembles the popovers his grandmother used to make, and starts off for a round of golf. It is a wonder he does not put on mittens.

The men are just beginning to realize that such an outfit is not necessarily the acme of comfort, and it is the reform in women's dress that has awakened them. They may not be crying aloud for radical changes, but no doubt they are ready for gradual developments toward greater simplicity. They are thinking of how nice and comfortable it would be if they, too, could inclose themselves in a light-weight, one-piece suit, in color and design not to depart too radically from tradition, and cast into the nearest junk pile such accessories and paraphernalia as belts, suspenders, waistcoats, collars and cuffs.

He Served the Public

DURING the last thirty years the name of John Cotton Dana has meant making the public library a vital part of community affairs. As head of the Newark (N. J.) Library, he became, early in his career, a national figure, and in time an international authority, on ways of teaching the public how to make use of books for their own cultural development and business advancement. His intense activity and enthusiasm battered down all the objections and limitations that civil authorities too often impose upon library workers.

Slowly at first, but with a resistlessly accumulating momentum Mr. Dana set in motion the idea that industrial and cultural activities are alike inseparable from art. He eventually made a wide section of the public aware that their library was a necessity to them if they were to make the best use of their working time as well as of their leisure hours.

Because children are free from the mechanical sort of conservatism which he abhorred, Mr. Dana was always eagerly working for their interests. Of the 1,795,087 volumes lent during 1928, about one-half were drawn by minors. He was keen to help those who sought to help themselves, as thousands of workers in the shops and offices in and around Newark will testify. A public library was for public use, he maintained, and so he long ago championed the open shelf. A museum should be a vital part of the community, he declared, and so he founded a museum that has had not merely state-wide but national value as a source of information in industrial design. The French Government sent a delegation to Newark to study his methods.

Libraries and museums throughout the United States have been made useful to the citizens of a thousand towns and cities by following his liberalizing methods of serving the public. He taught countless home makers how they could furnish their houses in better taste with his succession of museum exhibits such as the collection of tasteful jars, vases and bowls that he made in Newark department stores with not one of these objects priced higher than $1. For that exhibit Mr. Dana posted a saying that might be called the theme of his whole career of public service: "Beauty has no relation to age, rarity or price."

Hail the Classics!

IN PROPOSING the re-election of the Speaker of the House of Commons, George Masterman Gillett recently recalled that formerly it was an almost essential part of the procedure to bring in a Latin quotation. In days when members become restive under even such mild displays of classical learning as "pari passu" and "cui bono," it is hard to realize that within the last half-century a false quantity would have caused considerable consternation in the House; nowadays, a debate is unusually literary if it gets to quoting Shakespeare.

This is not perhaps a matter for undue regret; for an ear for Latin prosody is not the only, nor is it an infallible, sign of that true learning which is necessary to good government. But in so far as the decline of classical quotation in Parliament indicates a decline in classical studies in the country, the matter deserves more serious attention, and for that reason the report just issued by the Board of Education on the position of Latin and Greek in state-aided secondary schools affords welcome reading.

This report shows that 94 per cent of the secondary schools under consideration provide instruction in Latin, while the number of Greek-teaching schools has increased by one-third since 1912. Classical studies are especially flourishing in the industrial towns of the North and the Midlands.

Until recently it was the pursuit of natural science that required encouragement, but today it is the classical side of education that might be in danger, and therefore all signs of its vitality are to be especially welcomed. The conditions of the age lay overwhelming stress on utilitarian education, and the study of the classics is more needed than ever to enable the triumphs of natural science to be seen in their proper perspective. It is well to remember, as Prof. Gilbert Murray reminded the Hellenic Society not long ago, that "much of the noblest poetry, the finest art, the profoundest and the most sensible thought known to the world" was produced by a people "who had no explosives, no steam, no electricity," and who "when traveling, carried all their possessions on a small donkey."

Editorial Notes

Nothing more need be said about the true sportsmanship of the tennis court when it is known that the other day at Wimbledon one of the American players, at a critical point in the championship game, informed the umpire that his racquet, entirely unnoticed by the latter, had grazed the band of the net. Of particular significance is the fact that the point, which thus went to the French pair, would have brought the Americans within a stroke of the set. This incident, paralleling closely one which happened fifteen years ago, shows clearly that the age of chivalry is not past.

Inauguration of the New York-Buenos Aires air service brings up visions of a new line in advertising copy appearing on the ubiquitous car card which may read something like this: "Patronize your neighborhood grocer—in Buenos Aires."

Close examination of one of the new American small bills discloses the automobile depicted thereon unmistakably one of a well-known popular make—the ultimate in publicity, sure enough.

The report that the White House was the only government agency not showing an increase in expenses in 1929 over 1928 should certainly be encouraging to the ordinary housekeeper.

The First Five Hundred Miles Are the Hardest

HOW proud I felt when they fastened on my bright new registration plates! At last, I was to know something of actual use. In a few hours, perhaps, I should be on the road. The covert sneer of a six-cylinder coach did not disturb me. Even if I was only a little four-cylinder car, I already had an owner. When would he come to claim me!

Thrills ran to my very carburetor at the thought of his first touch on my gear shift. I felt my engine throbbing. My brake bands instinctively tightened as I struggled with my emotions.

I pictured my progress as a perpetual smooth gliding over perfect asphalt roads, guided by the sure hand of a master driver. Alas! the hard-won wisdom which only 2000 miles have brought. Already I feel myself a car of age-old experience, scarred with the record of my hard journey. And if I still am sound at heart, well able to travel my destined road, all thanks are due to my maker.

* * *

The first disillusionment was the arrival of my owner. Instead of opening up the hood, beneath which my spark-plugs were all a-quiver, she asked for the key to my rear compartment and examined the space for luggage Then she took out the instruction book and began thumbing it over. She laid that down and nervously clutched her handbag to look for the license she had obtained only half an hour before. Although my whole body gleams with cheerful optimism, as well as high-class paint, I could not help remembering some somber creakings among the used cars in the salesroom as they recalled their inexperienced drivers.

The long awaited moment was at hand. Already she was behind the wheel. I felt a nervous touch on my starter—a touch which made me gasp, but did not set my engine going. Again! And now I was ready to start. What happened next still makes me shudder. As she threw my gear into first, a flood of gas choked me, and then no more came at all. I was panting, coughing, struggling. My whole frame was racked and shaking. What grinding pain as she shifted to second and then to high. I could not withhold a shriek of protest. At my outcry her hand wavered on the wheel and I missed the door by a hair's breadth as I shot violently into the street.

The brake ground down! My engine stopped. I stood—stalled—on the edge of the highway. Not so had I dreamed of my first début into the motor world. Full of humiliation, already, it seemed to me, my bright nickel was tarnished and my lamps gleamed less brightly.

And yet it had not been a moment too soon! Out of the taxi she had barely missed came a shout—a shout from a huge and menacing mouth: "Look, lady, you better stick to roller skates!"

* * *

It may sound presumptuous from a little car, but the next fifteen minutes gave me the conviction of a great destiny. Only in some such way can I account for my escape from the series of hazards to which I was exposed. Unless it were yet to be my fate, a fate which I am already fulfilling, to bring honor to my maker, I am convinced that my inner parts would already be rusting in a forgotten corner of some lowly junk heap.

My fan belt buzzes and my radiator steams when I attempt to recall the single episodes of that perilous progress. The agony when she got into the straightway line and tried to turn to the left! The horror when she stepped on the accelerator instead of the brake! The shame when she made me plunge forward directly into the face of the traffic officer's forbidding gesture! The despair when she turned into a one-way street, then cruelly racing my engine, backed rapidly out and bumped a truck standing by the curb!

When, at last, she drove into my home garage on high and stopped within one foot of an elegant limousine, I believe she shared my surprise and relief that we were both still properly assembled. In spite of my sufferings a bit of pity mingled with my content.

There is no doubt she felt her inferiority to me. Indeed I heard her say: "So far the automobile knows more than I do." So far—! Would she ever come into harmony with the rhythm of my engine!

* * *

She tried to compensate me for the inevitable mortifications of my association with her. First a shining motometer with outspread wings suggesting lightness and speed—a suggestion in bitter contrast to the slow and interrupted waverings she forced upon me. Some natty nickel-edged steps almost restored my self-respect, until she drove too close to the curb and bent the corner of one of them. The morning my slip covers were fitted to me, I was almost weak enough to forgive her.

Yet slip covers are but accessories: oil and gas are food itself. What of the day when I was obliged to pause in the middle of the turnpike with empty tank! Better let silence cover that bitter experience. Hadn't she been told I must have oil after the first 300 miles? Of course she had! Besides she was always poring over that instruction book, though so far she had never lifted my hood. I began to fear it would be rusted down.

At last, after 550 miles she said: "Oil it wherever it needs it." Just that! She never watched what kind of oil he used. Fortunately he was a true friend. He had more respect for me than she did. Or, at any rate, more understanding.

I must admit her driving was getting better. She still stalled me on crossings; but she no longer tortured me when I started. Just gas enough on the throttle. Someone taught her that. She never found it out for herself. I wished she would learn my language. I could have told her many things.

* * *

But she was dumb—oh, how dumb she was! For a week she talked about the "Canary" that was traveling with her, and wondered about it. "Canary!" I was trying to tell her where the rain had swashed over me for three days. Did she think my clamps could hold down that hood in silence? Never a drop of oil did she offer them. At last she asked someone. What a relief!

There were moments when I felt almost happy. My motor purred along as it had always longed to do. She no longer held me down to twenty miles. It had been my aspiration to be admired on the road—not, of course, as a high-powered car is—but just as a trim little automobile. Now I was content not to be noticed. The first three weeks had been filled with notoriety.

Perhaps she was not wholly unteachable. I no longer lacked gas or oil. She often looked in my radiator and filled it to the brim. She even thought of water for my batteries. Just as I began to trust her, even to feel a condescending affection for her, she nearly ruined my shoes. Surely she can read. At every gas station is a sign: "Free air." Why should she drive me forty miles on only eighteen pounds' pressure! Oh, yes, she was sorry. So far, she has never done it again.

Perhaps these grievous trials have been but tests of my engine! Perhaps a car less stanch would never have come through! I take no credit to myself, but give all praise to my maker. Now that the dents have been taken out of my fender, now that my bolts have been tightened up, I feel myself a better car than on the day I came from the shop. After all, the first 500 miles are the hardest! I have been tried out. Today I feel ready to tackle the dirt roads as well as the asphalt, the grades as well as the level, the bumps as well as the boulevards. I may still have to cover up her shortcomings, though they are growing fewer, and I really believe she will soon be a good driver, but she will never have cause to complain of her automobile.

Z. P. W.

From the World's Great Capitals—Moscow

THE plan for the new building of the Lenine Library, which is the largest in Russia, has finally been adopted. The winning architect is Mr. Shchuko. On February of next year the actual work of construction will begin, and when the building is finished in 1933 authorities claim the Lenine Library will be one of the model libraries of the world. It will have nine reading rooms accommodating 8000 people daily. The 6,500,000 books which the library possesses will be placed on fifteen tiers and will be transferred from floor to floor by electrical contrivances. A large open air reading room will be available in the summer; it will be surrounded by trees and entirely isolated from the street. Much attention will be given to the care and the "hygiene" of the books, and readers will be required among other practices to wash their hands before entering the reading rooms. The libraries of the present Chekov, Gorky, Tolstoy and other museums will be united into one central literary museum under the Lenine Library, and will contain a precious treasure—for the writers' manuscripts will be kept there.

In the old library building special children's rooms, rooms for the blind, and what is claimed to be entirely novel a music room for reading musical scores, will be opened. The music room will be provided with the most important musical compositions, classical and modern, and with all the musical instruments now known.

* * *

The German Government addressed a letter of thanks signed by Mr. Stresemann to the entire personnel of the Krassin for having saved the German ship Monte Servantes. Special mention is given to the commander of the expedition, Mr. Samoilovich, his assistant, Mr. Oras, the captain, Mr. Egge, and several machinists, divers, mechanics and other workers. Last summer when the Krassin was returning with the survivors of the Italia, it stopped to repair the badly damaged Monte Servantes, which act enabled the latter to continue its passage. The letter of thanks from the German Government, the first of its kind addressed to the Soviet Government by another state, is guarded in the museum of the Society of Aviation and Chemistry which organized the Krassin trip.

* * *

Beginning next winter, several important changes will be introduced into the Soviet schools. Teachers and students will be asked to take an active part in the class war and the Socialist building of the state. In the villages teachers will have to help organize the communal farms and explain to the pupils the superiority and advantages of these over the individual peasant farms. City schools will be attached to the factories in their neighborhood and children will be expected to get at least a rudimentary knowledge of certain trades and of various manufacturing processes.

One of the chief new points in these laws is that schools must now give antireligious instruction to the pupils. Teachers are asked to carry on an active struggle with all religious influences and to give the children a materialistic conception of the world.

At present school authorities aim to provide all children with equal educational opportunities. However, if the capacities of certain schools are limited, then children of workers, peasants and soldiers, also orphans, will be taken first, children of employees and professional people next, and others, that is, children of traders, priests, and former nobility, last.

* * *

During its entire existence the Soviet Government has spared no efforts to educate the Russian masses. Various organizations have been dealing with this problem: the Society for "Down with Illiteracy," headed by President Kalinin, works among all classes; the army has special courses for illiterate soldiers, and no soldier can leave the class before he has learned to read and write. The trade unions work among the industrial workers. At one of its recent sessions, the Central Committee of the Communist Party decided that "the problems of Socialist reconstruction of the country and the great desire of the toiling masses to raise their cultural level" demand a decisive change in the tempo of the work of abolishing illiteracy—it must proceed much faster. These are the problems which must be accomplished: within one year all industrial workers must become literate; within two years all workers of state and communal farms. The party members, the League of Communist Youth, trade unions, students, the general literate public are all asked to help in the accomplishment of this task. Special attention is to be given to the eastern parts of the Soviet Union where the percentage of illiteracy is very high.

* * *

A museum of transport is now being organized in Moscow. The purpose of the museum is "to aid the toiling masses to become acquainted with the historical development of transport and with the present condition of all forms of transportation." The museum will also be made a scientific center for all railroad workers, engineers, and students. The museum is organized by representatives of the railroad companies and trade unions, and will be housed in the Vindovsky railroad station.

* * *

Kasian Goleizovsky, Russia's most modernist ballet stager, has recently given an exhibition of his dances at the Moscow Opera House before a distinguished audience of artists, critics, and the city's "fashionable society." His dances were interpreted by young ballerines of the Moscow Ballet and by his pupils. Among the latter was Miss Sylvia Chen, the seventeen-year-old daughter of the former Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Chinese Nationalist Government. Miss Chen, who received the most enthusiastic ovations of the evening, executed with great skill and grace a Spanish folk dance, "Zapateado," and an Oriental dance, "Hawaii."

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

"How Come, New England?"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I am interested in knowing just why, as a rule, New England manufacturers are either indifferent or actually hostile to visits of European engineers, while the middle West welcomes them cordially, and even as far out as Oklahoma we have Miami and Ponca City desirous of showing their power plants.

It should not be from fear of unauthorized copying of machines and processes, for some of the most noted in New England, like the Brown & Sharpe Company, welcome them; while those concerns in the West, like Henry Ford of Detroit and the A. O. Smith Company of Milwaukee, who have more original processes than any other American manufacturers of whom I know, keep open house for accredited engineers from abroad.

And surely not even the cleverest visitor could fathom and remember the secrets of the Smith plant, that took five years and $8,000,000 to build and equip.

Won't some typical New Englanders write and tell me "how come"?

ROBERT GRIMSHAW,
New York, N. Y. Chm., Comm. on Arrangements.

The Burden of Collars, Shirts and Coats

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your editorial, "What? New Fashions for Men!" in the Monitor of July 12 carries a powerful appeal to us custom-bound unfortunates. Afraid to break away from conventionalities, we stew, sweat and swelter.

And the supposedly weaker sex, how deliciously cool, free and comfortable they look, and are.

And big, brave, brawny, brainy, strong man tied down to a useless, senseless burden of collars, shirts and coats.

Let's break up and be free, too.

I would not want to be the first, but would not be far behind him.

J. PHILIP STEEBLE.
Germantown, Pa.